FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 210 *30 October 1978*

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CARTER APPOINTS NEW HEAD OF U.S. SALT DELEGATION

ID271348Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1328 GMT 27 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Washington--U.S. President J. Carter officially announced the appointment of R. Earl as head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

R. Earl will replace P. Warnke, who is retiring on 31 October.

R. Earl has been a member of the U.S. SALT delegation for 4 years. In recent times, he has been fulfilling the duties of head of the delegation.

ATTITUDE OF U.S. HAWKS COMPOUNDS COMPLEXITY OF SALT

ID271407Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[G. Deynichenko commentary: "Useful Talks"]

[Text] The latest round of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks has ended in Moscow. The meetings and talks in Moscow attracted the close interest of the world press, which is quite understandable: The speediest reaching of agreement on this important and urgent issue is of special significance. It is a question of setting limits on the deployment of the most dangerous and destructive types of arms and then proceeding to talks on considerably lowering their level.

At the present time, and every realistically minded person easily sees this, there is no international political task more important than that of ending the arms race. The Soviet Union, which has advanced the struggle to end the arms race as one of the chief aims of its foreign policy, proceeds from precisely this premise. As L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized when explaining our country's principled approach to the disarmament problem, "there is no type of arms--mass destruction weapons above all--that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit, ban on a mutual basis by agreement with other states, and then remove from arsenals."

The latest Soviet-U.S. talks, which were held in a businesslike atmosphere, concerned a relatively small range of issues connected with preparing a SALT agreement that still remain outstanding or have not been agreed in full. The official report on L.I. Brezhnev's reception of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance described the talks as constructive. This means that a further rapprochement of positions on the questions discussed was noted. Of course, certain differences in approach remain. Further contacts will be required to overcome them and secure a definitive coordination of positions.

Unfortunately, it is not just a question here of the complexity of the subject of the talks. Certain U.S. circles, which still look at the modern world through cold war periscopes, are trying to at least impede the SALT talks if not wreck them. The transatlantic opponents of detente stop at nothing to achieve this purpose: They distort the facts and figures about the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States and artificially link the SALT talks with other questions of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The stance of U.S. "hawks" is causing ever increasing concern among peace-loving forces, including the U.S. public.

All the world's people are ardently interested in reaching agreement on strategic arms limitation. They see it as one of the most effective instruments in the struggle to consolidate detente and free mankind of the heavy burden of the dangerous arms race.

Zorin Commentary on SALT

LD290215Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] The latest round in the Soviet-American talks to limit strategic weapons understandably attracted worldwide attention. If our two countries succeed in concluding Salt-II and then preparing for Salt-III, a real step will have been taken to slow down the dangerous and exhausting arms race. If they fail, the race will go faster and faster and the political climate in the world will get worse.

After the previous round held in Washington and New York in late September, the American news media reported an agreement was 95 percent ready and little more remained to be done. The Soviet negotiators were more cautious in their appraisal. When [words indistinct] Andrey Gromyko for Soviet television he said his talks with President Carter and State Secretary Vance and their advisers had ironed out quite a number of differences but at the present stage, he said, it was not so important that issues to be considered settled and how many remained outstanding. [as heard] What was important was that the outstanding issues could not be settled one by one. Each one was interrelated with the others; there had to be an overall settlement.

In view of this there is no point in counting how many issues have been settled and how many have not. It's more essential to consider how ready the two sides are to reach full agreement going by the principle of like security decided on at the Vladivostok summit.

What did the Moscow round of talks produce in this respect? When I put this question to (?persons close) to the two delegations, I heard that positions had drawn still closer. The state secretary told newsmen in Moscow that President Brezhnev contributed largely to this. President Brezhnev had a long talk with Mr Vance and other members of the American delegation and, according to the state secretary, he not only argued the Soviet position in detail but listened closely to the views of the Americans in an attempt to promote agreement.

At the same time I learned in circles close to the Soviet delegation that there are still different approaches on certain matters. Since both sides are eager to reach agreement, talks will be continued shortly.

American news analysts were overoptimistic when they predicted the Moscow talks would see the agreement ready for signing. But there is certainly no cause for the pessimism of those who oppose less world tension and now say agreement is out of the question altogether in the near future. The pessimism is clearly intended to poison the atmosphere and make the talks more difficult.

It is not a reflection of the real state of affairs at the talks. The Soviet Union would be only too glad to reach speedy agreement but it recognizes the difficulties.

One is the close interrelation of some of the issues. They cannot be settled individually, (?and for this) the American delegation must stand by the principle of like security and not give in to the pressure of groups in the United States that would like to see the agreement give unilateral advantages to their country.

Another circumstance that could well hold up agreement is the White House decision to start preparations for neutron weapons production. I will not (?go into) the relation of one to the other: It came just before Mr Vance was to arrive in Moscow. The President's national security adviser, Dr Brzezinski, leaked the information when he told a correspondent of one of the Washington papers that the White House had taken this secret decision. He must have realized his announcement could not improve the situation at the talks.

Some of the American newsmen who came to Moscow with Mr Vance tried to tell me the news had been leaked with a view to pacifying the hawks in the Senate and making it easier to ratify the agreement. I find this a poor excuse. It's hopeless to try to pacify the American hawks. As servants of the military-industrial complex they are going to resist every move to slow down the arms race no matter what gestures the Administration makes. But these gestures can well make the world community doubt that Washington is sincerely interested in stopping the arms race.

Anyone examining the Administration's plans for military spending must conclude that the idea is to increase the budget annually, no matter what happens on the world scene or whether important intergovernmental agreements are reached slowing down the arms race. How can this practice be reconciled with the official statements of wishing to end the race? Neither the Pentagon's record budget nor the plans to augment it generate trust in Washington's good will. If something constructive is going to be done to stop the arms race, especially the race in nuclear arms, there must be more than good will at the talks; there must be a determination to act in this direction.

WEST ATTEMPTS UNILATERAL MILITARY ADVANTAGE AT MBFR TALKS

ID280935Y Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 28 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

It will be five years on October 30 since the start of the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms reductions in central Europe. The talks concern an essential aspect of the present situation on the European Continent, are directed at lessening the military confrontation of the two blocs, complementing political detente with that in the military field without detriment to the security of any of the sides.

Unfortunately, no concrete results have so far been achieved in the long discussions in Vienna, for which the Western side is responsible.

It is absolutely clear that one of the most important prerequisites for progress in Vienna is renouncing attempts at ensuring unilateral military advantages. But it is precisely such attempts that are made in the Austrian capital by the NATO member-states. The fact that the efforts of these powers are directed at building up their arms and military spending in Europe is also in clear conflict with the aims of the talks.

To distract attention from these manoeuvres, representatives of the NATO countries at the talks permanently claim, contrary to facts, that the socialist European states have a certain "advantage" in forces and arms over the capitalist countries. These claims are never substantiated by any concrete arguments and facts.

As far as the states of the socialist community are concerned, they are doing much for achieving progress at the talks. To ensure an early and successful completion of the discussions in Vienna, the Soviet Union together with the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia tabled [proposed] on June 8, 1978 far reaching proposals directed at giving a fruitful character to the talks, placing them on the plane of drawing up concrete agreements. This initiative reckons in a considerable measure with a number of elements of the West, and thus a real basis is created for a future agreement.

It shall be recalled that the proposals of the socialist countries provide for the establishment as a result of two stages of reductions equal common levels of the numerical strength of the armed forces of the NATO member countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries in central Europe--900 thousand each, including 700 thousand each for ground forces.

This fresh initiative meets with active support from a considerable part of the West European public opinion considering that the East has made an essential step towards reaching a mutually-acceptable accord. Such a step, a representative of the SPD said in Bonn, has convinced even sceptics that the Warsaw Treaty countries are seriously interested in making progress at Vienna.

The West has until now failed to answer the June proposals. In spite of the protracted silence, representatives of the NATO countries demand that the socialist states make amendments to their proposals already now, and continue insisting on their old exaggerated numerical estimates.

Speaking on the state of the Vienna talks, General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in Minsk that by tabling [introducing] their proposals, the socialist countries have covered more than their half of way. The initiative put forward by the delegations of the socialist countries are a confirmation of their consistent peace-loving policy.

It stands to reason that the socialist countries have the right to expect return steps by the West towards strengthening peace in central Europe. It is high time to pass over from the unjustified protraction of the talks in the Austrian capital to practical deeds. There is a basis for reaching agreement, a sensible and realistic one. Everything depends now on the fact whether the West will display political will and face realities.

Security in Europe, and this must be clear to all, can be ensured only through lessening military confrontation with a reciprocal and equal reduction of military potential, but not as a result of permanent build-up of military might, as the NATO strategists do.

WEST LACKS 'GENUINE WISH' TO COME TO TERMS IN MBFR TALKS

LD292302Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Stalling Over the Vienna Talks on Cutting Armaments and Armed Forces in Central Europe?"]

[Excerpt] It seems that the West has not yet developed a genuine wish to come to terms with the other side in Vienna. The explanation should be sought in a long term program of arms build up adopted by the NATO Council at the Washington session in May. It provides for a further increase in the bloc's military strength. It calls for an annual 3 percent growth in the military expenditures of the NATO countries and the introduction of new kinds of weapons including cruise missiles. It puts neutron arms on the agenda. The numerical strength of the NATO forces is planned to be increased further. The United States has moved to West Germany some 40,000 army men in the last 3 years. Another 8,000 are expected to be moved in the near future. The West German Army has also grown.

Against the background of these facts it becomes clear why the Western participants in the Vienna talks are stubbornly refusing to accept the proposals of the socialist countries, urging that the levels of the armed forces in central Europe should be freezed for the whole period of the Vienna talks.

The matter of the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe may not be so complicated if approached from the position of honesty and with no desire to secure unilateral advantages at the negotiating table. Equal commitments and undiminished security of either side: These are the principles that were agreed upon at the very beginning of the Vienna talks. To observe these principles means to ensure steady progress at the talks.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD291700Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program, with Albert Grigoryants, Gennadiy Shishkin and moderator Aleksandr Kaverznev--not further identified]

[Text] [Kaverznev] Hello, comrades. First of all let us congratulate our listeners on the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol. We send these congratulations not only to today's Komsomol members, but also to older people who, among the 150 million, passed through the school of communist steeling in Komsomol ranks. I think that we are all still under the influence of the celebrations held in Moscow on Friday, which caused wide world reaction, primarily, of course, in socialist countries. Our friends and allies rightly consider that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's inspiring words spoken the day before yesterday in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses also apply to them. Every day we are crossing distances which formerly took weeks and even months, said Comrade Brezhnev. This emphasizes the significance of all that we are doing together, and the responsibility which we voluntarily took, through conviction, as communists and Komsomol members--responsibility for everything, both for successes and for delays, responsibility for the achievement of such a degree of self-discipline and conscientiousness, such a development of productive forces as will make communist ideals reality.

You know that our country and the fraternal states make the solution of all problems of development conditional upon one single element: preventing a new world war and insuring lasting peace based on peaceful coexistence. We shall start our conversation with a discussion of topical aspects of these problems connected with the events of the past week. Albert Aramovich?

Disarmament

[Grigoryants] One of the most important pressing problems of today is, of course, disarmament. It is no longer a subject of interest only to professional politicians and diplomats. The problem of disarmament today is worrying everyone. Millions of people clearly recognize that there is no more important task for today than to curb the arms race, reduce military arsenals and achieve full achieve full disarmament. Proof of this is the disarmament action week now taking place. The idea for such a mass campaign belongs to the special session of the UN General Assembly and the World Peace Council. Meetings, demonstrations, peace marches and other mass undertakings are taking place in many countries. A special session of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly was held. UN Secretary General Waldheim sent a message saying that the disarmament action week reflects the general concern of all UN members over the continuing arms race, which annually swallows up $400 billion.

The action week has a special accent. The most energetic protests are being directed at the United States which, step by step, is advancing the creation of a new generation of nuclear weapons--neutron weapons. Last Wednesday President Carter signed the bill allocating money for production of neutron weapons components. As we see, Washington is continuing to ignore world opinion, to disegard the vital demands of detente and gradually to create the inhuman weapon. The initial attempts to present the world with a fait accompli and to openly and directly deploy the new weapon were not successful. The United States has now changed to so-called salami tactics.

[Kaverznev] What is that, Albert Aramovich?

[Grigoryants] That is the tactic of achieving one's aim step by step--the creation, in this case of a new, barbarous means of mass destruction of people. It means that weapons are coming into being which are outside current disarmament negotiations. As a result, the gap between the arms race and the talks on restraining it is increasing still further. In order to justify the appearance of this truly barbarous medium, American propaganda and even some official U.S. representatives are resorting to blatant distortion of facts and open blackmail. If the Soviet Union, so it goes, does not make concessions, then the United States will start production of neutron weapons. The big fuss about the Soviet military menace is also continuing. But, of course, neither bullying nor blackmail will give the adherents of the new, barbarous weapon what they want. Understanding is growing in the whole world, and especially in Europe, that the appearance of the neutron weapon is not justified by anything, that it will complicate the international situation and will harm detente. In the meantime, all the leading states of Western Europe have confirmed their adherence to the cause of detente and their readiness to promote consolidation of security on our continent. This is also seen in the results of the visit to France by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs. There was a broad exchange in Paris on questions of further developing Soviet-French cooperation and on a number of important topical problems of mutual interest, especially in relation to the need for deepening the policy of international detente. The situation required politicians to show the maximum of realism and goodwill. The fact that even the most complex and controversial international problems are capable of solution is confirmed by the entire practice of international relations.

U.S.-USSR SALT Talks

[Kaverznev] But you are leading us straight to the fact that speedy conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT negotiations would be a valuable contribution to preventing the arms race. Last Monday this was given special attention during the talk between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, in Moscow. Would you talk about this in more detail, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich?

[Shishkin] Yes. I should like first of all to note that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reception of U.S. Secretary of State Vance in the Kremlin and the Moscow talks between Foreign Minister Gromyko and Vance caused great international reaction. And this is quite natural. At the meetings and talks, the matter under discussion was an important question affecting all mankind's interests--the conclusion, of an agreement on limiting strategic arms. As a result of the meetings and talks both sides noted the usefulness and constructive nature of the talks. Both sides stated their firm intention to bend all their efforts to bring this important matter to a conclusion, in order to insure the speedy signing of an agreement. The American bourgeois press on the whole looked favorably on the results of the Moscow talks. The majority of observers agree that the talks were an important step on the path toward achieving an agreement on strategic arms limitation. At the same time one also notes the fact that there still remain, as papers write, issues on which agreement has not been reached which are sensitive to the national security of the two sides and which need additional efforts from the Soviet Union and the United States.

By all accounts, reports AP, an agreement on limiting Soviet and American strategic arms is 95 percent complete. According to assessments of American observers, agreement has not yet been reached on problems of limiting the range of land- and sea-based cruise missiles; limiting the number of warheads which can be deployed in new types of strategic missiles; time limits for dismantling or destroying arms outside the framework of the permitted ceilings, and also some aspects of the Soviet bomber called "Backfire" in the United States.

Immediately after returning from Moscow, Vance gave a detailed report to President Carter about the results of the Moscow talks. And although no details were released, a State Department representative announced to correspondents that in the U.S. view the result of the talks on strategic arms limitation should be a good agreement responding to both sides' interests. The Washington POST noted that according to American sources more progress was achieved in the 2 days of talks in Moscow than had been made public. Vance, said the paper, considers that a new round of talks with the Soviet side should lead to sufficient agreement to give an almost readymade accord at a summit meeting.

[Kaverznev] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, isn't the further progress of the talks on limiting strategic arms complicated by U.S. administration attempts to press ahead with the production and deployment of neutron weapons?

[Shishkin] Strictly speaking, if one approaches this matter formally, neutron weapons are outside the framework of the talks and have nothing directly to do with this question. But the point is, of course, that the opponents of a new Soviet-American agreement will use any method to put a stick in the wheel of the talks. Among the arguments of those justifying Washington's decision to start production of neutron weapons components is the completely artificial thesis forwarded that, the impetus for creating neutron weapons comes from Congress and that the administration is meeting it halfway so as to facilitate ratification of a strategic arms limitation agreement when matters reach that point. But it is clear that this is all only a diversionary maneuver calculated to confuse public opinion and to weaken the protest movement against the new barbarous weapons. As for the prospects of a future agreement being ratified, in the opinion of experienced people in the United States, success is insured for this if only because the United States itself is no less interested in it than the Soviet Union. An agreement will not only facilitate the strengthening of security but will also save its participants a great deal of money. Thus, according to the assessment of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, if the agreement is signed, the U.S. expenditures on strategic armaments within the bounds of the levels fixed by it will amount to $25-30 billion; if indeed the agreement is not signed, the expenditure will increase to $95-100 billion. The difference is a large one. It is also widely known that the overwhelming majority of the American people--over 70 percent according to the results of all public opinion polls--favor the speediest possible conclusion of an agreement on limiting strategic arms. The position of its supporters is begin strengthened in Congress itself. This is testified to in particular by such a prestigious publication as BUSINESS WEEK, the magazine of American big business. Supporters of an agreement have a clear advantage: From the very outset it will enjoy the support of both parties.

Japanese-Chinese Peace Treaty

[Kaverznev] Now about some other events of the past week. The Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship, signed on 12 August this year, has entered into force, and from reports in the press and from past talks at this roundtable our listeners know that a long dispute preceded adoption of this document. China insisted upon an open anti-Soviet orientation for the treaty, and for this Peking demanded inclusion of the notorious article on the two countries' opposition to so-called hegemonism, which in well-known Maoist terminology means opposition to the Soviet Union. The Japanese Government could not bring itself to put such an offensive formula into the document. It had to consider the international political situation and its previous international commitments. In the final outcome the Chinese came out on top in this dispute. True, another article was put into the treaty, which was meant to convince Japanese and world opinion that Japan's present policy toward the Soviet Union would not necessarily undergo changes. It was obvious to almost everyone, however, that this addition was made only to camouflage the essence.

I have been recalling this background to make more apparent the significance of the grandiose--and I am not afraid to call it grandiose--political spectacle held in Tokyo during the past week on the occasion of the treaty ratification. Teng Hsiao-ping, who is now to all intents and purposes number two within the Peking hierarchy, arrived in the Japanese capital for an 8-day visit. He took with him a retinue including Huang Hua, foreign affairs minister, and other high-ranking officials, although in normal diplomatic practice the exchange of articles of ratification as a rule takes place at ambassadorial level. In Teng Hsiao-ping's honor national anthems were played and honor guards marched past. He was received by the emperor, and 65,000 policemen were mobilized to guard him. In short, everything was done to stress the visits unusual character. The Japanese press emphasized that according to etiquette this is how heads of state are received, although Teng Hsiao-ping's official visit was only at a governmental level and not at the level, inasmuch as the Chinese visitor is a vice premier of the PRC State Council. But up to 2,000 guests were invited to a Tokyo reception in which he took part. Smiles abounded and the Japanese Government press widely quoted Teng Hsaio-pimg as saying: "I came to attend the exchange of the articles of ratification, to thank my long-standing friends and to obtain a medicine which would make a person immortal." After listening to the applause, the ambitious 74-year-old Teng added that, since there is no medicine against immortality he was taking home the rich experience of advanced Japanese science and technology. Thus the producers of the spectacle attempted to give the appearance that 100 years of irregularities in Japanese-Chinese relations had been only a slight zigzag along the path of eternal friendship and the unpleasantnesses had been ended forever, and--the main thing--that henceforth peace in the Far East will be strengthened in a decisive fashion.

The supporters of the treaty in Japan have been laying particular stress on the prospects for economic cooperation with China. This, it is said, holds the promise of enormous profits for the monopolies. Agreement already exists for supplying to China in the next 8 years Japanese technology and equipment valued at between $7 billion and $8 billion, and in addition machine tools and building materials valued at between $2 billion and $3 billion. Prospected deals before the end of the century are valued at no less than $100 billion.

The Japanese side is proceeding from the fact that import of Chinese oil in exchange for Japanese goods will be a crucial part of the trade exchanges. True, colder-blooded businessmen in Tokyo point out that China still needs to raise oil extraction to the necessary level, that this will not be easy to do and that the oil will not be of a high quality. Japan, they say, will also need to make great expenditures for the construction of cracking installations, and as a result Chinese oil will cost it more than Near Eastern oil. But in the atmosphere of the past week such skeptical considerations have not been in the fore, nor have the reflections of some Tokyo newspapers that China sees the main aim of its economic development to be the militarization of the country and the buildup of military potential. In receiving Teng Hsiao-ping the Japanese leaders endeavored to silently pass over the fact that Peking's chauvinist, great power plans in no way tie in with Japan's national interests, let alone peace in the Far East.

However, the sharp and self-assured Teng Hsiao-ping himself stated this with his characteristic rough assertiveness. In talks with officials and at a Tokyo press conference he stated frankly that the essence of the Sino-Japanese treaty is opposition to hegemonism. That indeed revealed with utmost clarity Peking's view of that new epoch in Sino-Japanese relations which allegedly began during the past week. Moreover, in talks with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, and without any constraint about interfering in Japan's internal affairs, the Chinese visitor said: I have an attitude of understanding towards the Japanese-American security treaty and the strengthening of Japan's defensive potential. It is not suitable, Teng noted didactically, for a country not possessing a defensive potential to hold talks about disarmament. But what do these words mean? They are no more and no less than a hostile attack upon the broad democratic forces of Japan, the General Trades Union Council and the country's leftwing parties, which condemn and raise doubts about the Japanese-American security treaty. Teng Hsiao-ping took the side supporting the militarization of Japan and those who want the U.S. Armed Forces to stay on their soil indefinitely. This is the direction toward which the Peking leader attempted to incline Japan during his 8-day visit to Tokyo, which ended today. Behind all the pomp with which this trip was surrounded we, like all peace-loving people, cannot fail to see the doubledealing essence of Peking's policy toward the Asian peoples .

But let us now move on from the Sino-Japanese treaty to another treaty--that in the Near East.

Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace

[Grigoryants] Yes, the preparation of a separate so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is nearing completion. The text of the document, which both sides agreed upon at Washington's Blair House--situated directly opposite the White House--with the direct participation of the American President, has been approved in principle by the Israeli cabinet, and the Egyptian president has stated that the American draft treaty--that is the basis of the separate deal under preparation--is acceptable on most points for Cairo too. Plans are now being discussed for its signing, which reminds one of the scenario for a theatrical production. One of these plans is, according to the press, especially to As-Sadat's liking.

It envisages the holding of the signing ceremony on Mount Sinai, and the Egyptian president wants to build a synagog, a church and a mosque in honor of the establishment of peace. Begin has other plans. He wants As-Sadat first to come to Jerusalem to sign the Hebrew text of the treaty. Then the signing of the Arabic text will take place in Cairo, and finally the signing of the English text will take place in conjunction with the American President.

In a word, a routine television show is being prepared to distract the attention of the international public from the genuine meaning of the Egyptian-Israeli deal and the real essence of the Camp David agreements. At the same time, what is taking place under the U.S. patronage has nothing in common with the interests of establishing a just and firm peace in the Near East.

The United States, which has urged the deal, is trying to enable Israel to keep a considerable part of its conquests, to strengthen and broaden the U.S. positions in this region and is in fact blocking an all-embracing settlement of the crisis. At the same time, the United States and Israel are making maximum use of the weakness of As-Sadat's position, for he is in complete isolation and, by all indications, ready for far-reaching concessions to Tel Aviv. Israel did not want any reference in the treaty text to the West Bank of the Jordan River or of the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in deciding its fate; and Egypt agreed. Israel demanded establishment of complete diplomatic relations long before the withdrawal of its troops from Sinai; and Egypt conceded. Israel wanted to continue to receive Sinai oil; and Egypt hastened to agree in one of the three clauses of the treaty.

Concessions in the bargaining with Tel Aviv only increase the Israeli leadership's appetite. It has already been decided to transfer the headquarters of the Israeli Government and the Foreign Ministry to the Arab sector of Jerusalem which was seized in June 1967. A plan has been drawn up to strengthen the network of militarized settlements created on occupied Arab lands. And a number of other plans are being nurtured.

Commenting on Cairo's pliancy, the Paris L'AURORE writes that As-Sadat has chosen his camp once and for all and he is banking totally on the West from now on, counting on a U.S.-financed rebirth for his country. Is it necessary to say how illusionary are Cairo's calculations on the generosity and selflessness of the Western powers and primarily the United States? Washington's interest in a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv is dictated not by altruism but by the real U.S. interests. It would like to rely on Cairo as well as Tel Aviv for its imperialist policy in the Near East. That is why it promises Egypt the extension of economic help and is urging it toward military cooperation with Israel. It is obvious to everyone that such an alliance would be aimed against the progressive forces in the Arab world, against the national-liberation movement of the peoples in this extensive region. There are already alarming symptoms. Egyptian armoured units are being transferred from the Sinai Peninsula to the Libyan border. As can be seen, a start is being made on implementing the secret clauses of the Camp David understandings.

The Arab peoples are rejecting the shameful deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. A conference of heads of states and governments of Arab countries is to be held in Baghdad on 2 November. It is reported that the agenda includes drafting an action program taking into account the new conditions which have arisen as a result of Camp David and the separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

It is clear that only the liberation of the occupied Arab lands, only the recognition of the legal rights of the Palestinian Arabs can bring a genuine and firm peace to the Near East.

Situation in Southern Africa

And to conclude our discussion of events worrying the world, this time connected with the situation in yet another part of the globe, in the south of Africa. Gennadiy Arkadyevich.

[Shishkin] Southern Africa is the region where the last bastions of colonialism remain. And during the past week we witnessed new neocolonialist maneuvers, in particular with regard to Namibia. Namibia is a small country in southern Africa with a population of about 1 million people. Before World War I it was a German colony. Then under mandate from the League of Nations it was under the control of the Republic of South Africa. The League of Nations has long since ceased to exist. But the United Nations long ago adopted a decision granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples. Moreover, the UN has frequently adopted concrete decisions on the Republic of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and on granting its complete independence by 31 December this year.

UN Secretary General Waldheim proposed holding elections in Namibia in April next year under UN supervision. However, South African authorities rejected this plan and unilaterally announced the holding of pseudoelections under its own supervision, on 9 December this year. If one bears in mind that martial law is in force in Namibia and that 55,000 soldiers of the South African Army are deployed there, then victory at such elections is already insured for the placement of the South African racialists.

This impudent challenge to the UN has aroused such extensive indignation throughout the world that the Western powers headed by the United States and Britain hastened to come to the rescue of the racialists. Talks between the foreign ministers of five Western powers and South Africa were held in Pretoria from 16 to 18 October. The results of these talks are represented by Western propaganda as a compromise, allegedly opening up the way for Namibia to obtain independence. In essence this amounts to South Africa's holding the elections it planned for December but will not object to continuing the talks with representatives of the UN secretary general on the date and procedure for holding another election later under UN supervision. It is clear that this so-called compromise has nothing at all to do with the genuine provision of Namibian independence. The implementation of this understanding would lead to consolidation of South Africa's control of Namibia and would then allow the United Nations to shield and legalize it by organizing, with the aid of the so-called leaders elected in December, another election under the de facto control of South African administration and police. It is no coincidence that the joint statement by the South Africa Government and the Western foreign ministers stipulates that no changes will be made with regard to the functioning of the police existing in Namibia during the holding of the UN supervised elections.

Thus the Western countries are conducting matters in such a way as to permit those parties which cooperate with the RSA regime to consolidate themselves in Namibia and to undermine the position of the vanguard of the Namibian people, the South-West Africa People's Organization, by delaying the admission to Namibia of the leaders of this organization to conduct a political campaign.

An analogous tactic is being used in southern Rhodesia. In that former British colony which is now under the control of the racialist white majority, the United States and Britain are conducting matters toward a so-called settlement on the basis of recognition of the deal between the racialist leader, Smith, and splitters of the national liberation movement such as Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau. A campaign is under way in the United States and Britain to lift the UN Security Council sanctions against the racialist regime in southern Rhodesia and to recognize the notorious internal settlement, that is, the de facto consolidation in power of the colonists.

Alongside this, attempts are being made to discredit the Patriotic Front: Pressure is being put on its leaders and punitive actions are being intensified against the liberation forces.

Well, it is quite clear that the African peoples are rejecting these maneuvers of the colonialists, and another example of this was the latest statement by Tanzanian President Nyerere, who condemned the deal concluded recently between Smith, the head of the Rhodesian racialists, on the one hand, and high-ranking representatives of the United States on the other.

[Kaverznev] Our discussion is ended, dear comrades. All the best.

MOSCOW DEPRECATES NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARD TO AS-SADAT, BEGIN

LD281510Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Aleksander Timoshkin commentary: "A Price for Capitulation and an Encouragement to Aggression"]

[Text] The report awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin has come as no surprise to world public opinion. In justification of its decision, the Nobel committee said that the prize is granted not only in appreciation of the efforts made by both the Egyptian and Israeli leaders for peace in the Middle East, but also as an encouragement for further efforts in this direction.

In this respect, AFP pointed out that the Nobel Prize was a diplomatic incentive to the parties involved in the Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington, which are due to complete soon the preparation of the final document for a separate peace between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The agency also said that As-Sadat, the first Arab personality to win the Nobel Prize, now finds himself in complete isolation [word indistinct].

Here I would like to mention that the separate and capitulatory policy pursued by the Egyptian president is being subjected to strong denunciation by the great majority of Arab citizens of all political shades.

I would like also to go back a little, to last November, when As-Sadat and Begin delivered their speeches in the Israeli Knesset. Then, the former Israeli Minister of State Halili whispered into the ear of Golda Meir, who was sitting next to him: Do you agree with me that the two deserve the Nobel Peace prize? Meir replied: I think the Nobel Prize would be too much for them, but they indeed deserve a prize. Such was the reply of Meir, whom As-Sadat now calls "my friend Golda."

Another personality, I mean former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, believed that As-Sadat was entitled to win the Nobel Prize and for this reason he hastened to submit a proposal to this effect.

Finally the result appeared other than that which had been expected by Golda and more than Kissinger had imagined, for yesterday's agency reports said the Nobel Prize was shared by two people--a capitulationist As-Sadat, and a terrorist Begin. Perhaps there is a moral there.

The Nobel Prize means to the Egyptian president a price for the capitulatory stand towards the aggressor, and to the Israeli prime minister a full endorsement of the insolent expansionist policy and a blatant encouragement to him to continue this policy energetically. Both leaders understand the significance of the Nobel committee's decision in this very way. No sooner had the report of the prize to As-Sadat reached Egypt that his new prime minister hastened to congratulate him saying: Nothing can now stand in the way of concluding the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This view is also held by Tel Aviv. On his return to Washington, Moshe Dayan said: I have not come backhere to torpedo the peace talks.

Thus the authors of the disgraceful deal are rushing to celebrate their victory even before preparing the ink with which the leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel sign the separate treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. But there is no doubt at all that the alleged victory will not bring laurels to those who penned the lines of this treacherous agreement.

The early comments on the decision of the Nobel committee indicate that world public opinion can see most clearly the aim of this decision. It is no more than an attempt to cover up the disgraceful step, against Arab interests, taken by the president of Egypt, and also to cover up the expansionist policy being purused by the Israeli prime minister. At the same time it (?amounts) to pressure on the Arabs and world public opinion to force them to swallow the separate and capitulatory deal.

No, gentlemen, the parties to the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian plot, which is being hatched behind the backs of the Arabs and world public opinion, who insistently demand the restoration of a just and real peace to the Middle East, cannot deceive any one. The people learned long ago how to distinguish between a just and a (?fake) peace.

World Public 'Bewildered'

LD282158Y Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

["Peacemakers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--It is with undisguised bewilderment and indignation that world public met the decision of the Swedish Nobel prize committee to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 1978 to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin for holding the separate Middle East talks under the U.S. tutelage. Follow some of the commentaries.

Beirut--The Palestine Liberation Organization has issued a statement here condemning the awarding of the prize to As-Sadat and Begin. The Palestinian people maintains, says the statement, that the As-Sadat-Begin accords at Camp David and Washington are tantamount to an attempt to wipe out the Arab people of Palestine from the face of the earth. We consider the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to them as an insult to the prize itself and all those who deserved it in the past.

London--The MORNING STAR describes as a bad joke the decision on awarding the Nobel Peace Prize jointly to Egyptian President as-Sadat and the Israeli Prime Minister Begin. This awarding, the newspaper points out, is so outrageous that it seems that a peace prize could be with equal success be awarded to Hitler and Chamberlain for the notorious Munich Pact of 1938, which resulted in the occupation of Czechoslovakia and the breaking out of the Second World War.

The newspaper TIMES writes that by its decision the Nobel committee has tremendously depreciated the Nobel Peace Prize, which according to the newspaper is only then valuable when it crowns outstanding achievements.

Paris--The newspaper L'HUMANITE describes the decision of the Nobel prize committee as laughable, stressing that it was only the day before that Begin declared a broadening of colonization of the Arab territories occupied by Israel. It is ultra-expansionist policy, which is awarded today in the person of the prime minister of Israel, the newspaper points out.

Damascus--The Cairo radio and television could not decide for an hour and a half whether to broadcast the decision of the Nobel prize committee and at last declared about it, quoting a foreign agency, and without any commentaries.

New York--According to reports from Tel Aviv the Israeli radio and television broadcast the whole day on Friday and enthusiastically commented on Begin's decision on a broadening of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. And it was just at that time that a report came on awarding the Nobel "Peace Prize" to him. The Western press reports that it was met ironically in the Israeli political circles. It was openly said that the Nobel committee would not have passed such a decision, had it been informed about the rapidly changing course of events in the Middle East.

Observers recall in this connection that when As-Sadat for the first time arrived in Israel last year for separate talks with Begin, a view was immediately expressed in the Western circles that they should be awarded the peace prize. Golda Meir sarcastically observed in this connection that if they really deserve some prize it must be not more than an Oscar awarded in Hollywood for good acting.

USSR NOTE TO U.S. UN MISSION PROTESTS 24 OCT ZIONIST ACTION

LD272042Y Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

["Note by USSR Mission at the U.N."--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, October 27, TASS--The Permanent Mission of the USSR at the United Nations Organization sent a note to the mission of the USA at the U.N. stating a protest in connection with the hostile and provocative action against Soviet diplomats and members of their families.

On Octover 24, 1978, a hostile gathering of Zionists was organized at the drive into the territory of the residential complex of the Soviet Mission. An unruly crowd blocked the drive, barring the way of the mission's personnel and members of their families. Participants in the gathering resorted to open threats of physical abuse against the Soviet citizens.

Describing this provocative action, the USSR Mission notes that it constitutes an attempt on the safety and dignity of diplomatic workers and the immunity of the residential premises of the mission, as well as an infringement of its personnel's freedom of movement.

Such actions are regarded as criminal offences in any country, not excluding the USA. As is known, valid norms of international law place a special responsibility on the host country for taking every special measure to prevent any attempts on the persons or dignity of the personnel of diplomatic missions, for safeguarding diplomats' residential premises. However, one is forced to state that in this case the authorities of the host country failed in the performance of their international duties and failed to take any measures to cut short this criminal action. Moreover, concrete facts testify that the atrocities perpetrated by the Zionist hooligans on October 24 occurred with obvious connivance on the part of the local authorities.

The USSR mission at the U.N. once again persistently demanded that the authorities of the host country take without further delay all the necessary effective measures to exclude any future provocations of this kind, which may have the gravest consequences.

WFTU STATEMENT STRESSES NEED TO CURB ARMS RACE

LD2615446Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, October 26, TASS--There is no task in the contemporary world more important than curbing the runaway arms race, reducing the military arsenals and implementing full disarmament, says a statement circulated here by the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The workers of the whole world are vitally interested in this.

On behalf of the World Federation of Trade Unions its Bureau pledged its support for the concluding document of the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly and the appeal of the World Peace Council to hold a week of action for disarmament between October 24 and 31.

In the spirit of this document and of the decisions of the 9th World Trade Unions Congress, the WFTU Bureau called on the working people and trade unions of the whole world to unite in struggle for a complete ban on the manufacture of the neutron bomb, for concluding an agreement to renounce the use of force in relations between states, for the immediate and unconditional banning of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, for the gradual reduction of armaments with the aim of achieving universal and complete disarmament, for the adoption of necessary measures directed at the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, for implementing the resolutions of the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly, particularly, on the convocation of a world disarmament conference.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER EXPERIMENT--Scientific institutions in the Far East have begun preparations for the first international experiment in a program of research of global atmospheric processes. The Far Eastern Hydrometeorological Institute has assigned seven scientific ships for the experiment; they will carry the latest equipment and computers. The institute has completed work on the operations plan for each vessel which will leave Vladivostok in November for the Pacrific and Atlantic oceans. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW]

KRAVTSOV STRESSES CALL FOR MUTUAL RENUNCIATION OF N-BOMB

LD271431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[V. Kratsov article: "In Defiance of the Interests of Peace"--first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Washington, 25 October--Today U.S. President J. Carter signed a bill appropriating funds for the production of neutron weapon components. This was announced by an official White House spokesman.

It is obvious that the United States is continuing the process of sliding toward actual adoption of a new generation of nuclear weapons and is attempting to accustom the public to this dangerous development of events.

Thus, once again Washington has failed to consider the will of the millions of people throughout the world who are condemning with perfect clarity the plans for producing the neutron bomb. It has also failed to heed the positions of a number of states, including U.S. allies, as well as the warnings of sober-minded politicians in many Western countries. Washington is also disregarding the fact that the policy of producing neutron weapons is a flagrant contradiction of the policy of detente and international cooperation to which the top U.S. leading echelon pays lip service. The American administration's actions contradict the spirit of many international agreements, including the all-European conference Final Act.

No matter how the apologists of neutron weapons expatiate on the theme that these weapons are purely defensive and tactical and are intended only to destroy tanks in a restricted theater of military operations, the facts testify to something else. Indeed, how can a nuclear weapon specially intended for the mass extermination of people be called defensive? It is no accident that military experts are stressing that neutron armanents facilitate the task of precisely an offensive army since, while annihilating everything living, they do not cause destruction and obstacles for the advancing troops.

It is also necessary to consider the fact that as soon as the impetus is given for production of the new variety of nuclear armaments, following its own logic, it may result in arsenals of neutron charges of differing power, range and method of use.

The danger of whipping up the arms race by utilizing scientific and technical achievements is all the greater since a gap exists right now between the accords banning or restricting particular types of weapons, and the emergence of new, increasingly destructive and sophisticated--or in the case of the neutron weapon merely barbaric--types of armaments. Unfortunately, as yet the arms race is outstripping the talks on disarmament. Under these conditions how should the actions of those who are attempting to increase still further the pace of this already senseless race be characterized?

As is well known, at the present time approximate parity--that is, equilibrium--has taken shape and persists between the strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the United States; which makes it easier to reach agreement on mutually lowering the level of armaments without harming the security of either side. It is in precisely this direction that common efforts must be made by all, particularly the USSR and the United States, especially since encouraging prospects are now becoming apparent at the SALT talks between the two countries. During the recent conversation in the Kremlin between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, the two sides stated their determination to make every effort to conclude this important work in order to insure the speedy signing of an appropriate agreement. [paragraph continues]

This would create favorable prospects for other coordinated international measures to further curb the arms race.

Commentaries by American political observers suggest that Washington's decision is a "sign" to the Soviet Union that the United States will ultimately embark on production of the neutron weapon unless Moscow makes concessions. In other words, we have almost blatant blackmail here. However, it is useless to talk with the Soviet Union in the language of pressure. History has proved this repeatedly.

Furthermore, events have repeatedly demonstrated the falsity of allegations by transatlantic pharisees about the "Soviet threat." These are used as a smokescreen under cover of which the United States and NATO have been buildingup and improving their armaments, to the extent of making dangerous and expensive, albeit fruitless attempts to gain military superiority by flitting from one type of weapon to the other. It is worth recalling here the New York TIMES' healthy observation that "It is an irony of history that the United States invented most of the arms system which, in Russian hands, cause the greatest fear."

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown once said something to the effect that, as a country, the United States is not interested in prolonging the arms race. Apparently, the American administration's decision on the neutron weapon contradicts U.S. national interests and was adopted under pressure from the military-industrial complex and NATO militarist circles, which are advocating the deployment of neutron warheads along the Warsaw Pact states' borders.

Our country's position in the neutron weapon was clearly expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "The Soviet Union resolutely opposes the creation of the neutron bomb. We understand and wholly support the opinion of millions of people throughout the world who are protesting against it. But if this bomb is created in the West--and nobody conceals the fact that it would be created against us--then the West should be clearly aware that the USSR will not look on passively. We will find it necessary to respond to this challenge in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet people, their allies and friends. Ultimately, all this will raise the arms race to an even more dangerous level.... We do not want this and we therefore propose that an accord be reached on mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production in order to save the world from the appearance of his new weapon of mass human destruction. This is our sincere desire, this is our proposal to the Western powers."

It is to be hoped that commonsense will prevail in Washington and that the steps currently being taken are not irrevocable. The interests of the peoples and the cause of detente and international tension earnestly demand an unconditional and conclusive renunciation of the neutron weapon.

DIRECT WHITE HOUSE ANTICIPATION IN EXPORT LICENSING ASSAILED

LD291444Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[TASS correspondent report from Washington]

[Text] The White House has sent the U.S. Congress a presidential memorandum providing for increased control over exports to the socialist countries. Henceforth during the examination of applications by American corporations for export licences to these state, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Security Council will act as observers.

The White House has decided to participate in the process of granting or refusing licences for the export of equipment to communist countries, the Washington POST writes in this regard.

Local observers cannot connect this decision with the efforts by certain circles in the U.S. administration to use trade with the USSR and other states of the socialist community to achieve Washington's foreign policy goals. In particular Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, has long been saying that such a measure would enable the government to effectively link trade development with other unrelated problems.

The strategy of those who oppose detente and the development of mutually beneficial and egalitarian trade relations betwen East and West is reflected in that the memorandum contains clauses attempting to split the socialist community by establishing a varying level of discrimination against the various countries. Such a policy is in striking contrast with the views and attitudes of many U.S. politicians and business and public circles.

A few days ago the prestigious American Committee for East-West Accord and numerous groups of leading American businessmen demanded that the government give up control of exports as an instrument of pressure on the USSR. Besides its negative consequences for the cause of strengthening detente, they stated, this practice damages the United States itself, undermining its economy and foreign trade position.

U.S. THANKS FOR SOVIET AID TO CRASHED AIRCREW REPORTED

LD281500Y Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 28, TASS--An aircraft of the U.S. Air Force, which had 15 persons on board, crashed yesterday over the northern part of the Pacific.

The U.S. administration turned to the Soviet Union with the request for assistance in the rescue of the crew members, who found themselves in the ocean. Two Soviet ships, which were near the place of the accident, were immediately sent there.

As an official spokesman for the White House said, the Soviet fishing vessel, which was the first to arrive in the area of the accident, discovered and took on board 10 persons from the crashed U.S. aircraft. A search for remaining crew members is continuing.

The U.S. administration, the White House press secretary said, expresses gratitude to the Soviet Union for the immediate response to the call for aid in the rescue of crew members of the crashed American aircraft.

HUGE U.S. ARMS SALES ABROAD MAKE WORLD MORE DANGEROUS

LD271023Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[I. Yurkov article: "Dealers in Death"]

[Text] "If you want to invest your savings in something reliable but have no desire to roam nightspots and offer pot for sale on the sly, open a weapons store, even a small one." These are the words of a person who knows what he is talking about--a retired U.S. general. (G. Geluez).

It is no accident that such a candid pronouncement originated in the United States. Both the weapons trade and the narcotics business here bring in stupendous profits, are virtually uncontrolled and are almost always surrounded by secrecy. According to calculations by U.S. specialists, profits in the weapons trade an average 50 - 60 percent higher than in nonmilitary businesses. The record, held by one of the military-industrial corporations, is almost 2,000 percent net profit! The export of U.S. arms is experiencing a veritable boom. In FY 1977 the United States sold weapons abroad worth $11.3 billion, surpassing the level of deliveries in recent years (averaging about $10 billion per annum). In FY 1978, which just ended, U.S. military exports amounted to $13.7 billion.

It is said that in the old days glaziers used to pay small boys to break the windowpanes in citizens' homes. It seems that these days this "function" in the death trade has been given to swarms of traveling salesmen from both small firms and vast military-industrial concerns. Where there is no demand, a demand must be created. The "small boys," or lobbyists as they are now called, worm their way everywhere and try to "break windowpanes" wherever there are "homes."

In a recent report on arms control prepared for Congress by the National Security Council, there is a transparent hint at U.S. Government connivance with, and direct support for, a multitude of agents of varying caliber who balk at nothing in order to sell weapons profitably. And after all, in May 1977 the President himself proclaimed for all to hear a "new policy of arms control." It is proposed, in the framework of this policy, that any deal concerning the sale of weapons to other countries must be discussed beforehand with the relevant U.S. Government officials and be sanctioned by them. This was to produce a reduction in the weapons trade (as far as good intentions go). But in actual fact nothing like a reduction occurred--even the reverse. In the 4 months since the "new policy" was proclaimed, the U.S. Government has approved at least 45 deals with 18 countries worth a total of more than $4 billion. "It seems," the New York TIMES wrote, "that policy in the arms sales sphere is now living a life of its own, virtually independent of government speeches."

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the value of weapons exports does not include so-called "commercial deliveries" that bypass the Pentagon. These include direct deals by military-industrial corporations concluded directly with foreign purchasers, which are kept strictly secret from the public, as well as joint weapons production, which is shrouded in secrecy. One of the U.S. Electronics Industry Association reports states bluntly that the actual total value of U.S. arms deliveries in 1977 was not $11.3 billion, as announced by the White House, but $16-18 billion.

The time is past when the United States used to foist "used" weapons upon purchasers. Every kind of armament now goes on sale--ranging from "10th-rate" arms (the terminology of the aggrieved President as-Sadat of Egypt) to ultramodern weapons with which not even the United States is yet armed. Everything is supplied, from a soldier's mess tin to ultrasophisticated missiles and the latest models of aircraft. The more "troubled" a part of the world may be, the more sophisticated the U.S. weapons sold there. Moreover, the financial side of this business is not the sole reason for its rapid development. Oil is paid for with gunpower, the balance of payments deficit is reduced by the delivery of F-16s, for instance, and the preservation of reactionary regimes and access to valuable raw materials is guaranteed--such are the benefits and goals about which the U.S. President spoke frankly this spring although he used different words.

The absence of strict U.S. laws on military export restrictions is nurturing yet another very dangerous trend in weapons production and trade. From an ability to handle modern weapons, from a knowledge of the methods of producing them, and from the existence of the necessary production potential and the relevant political conditions, it is just a single step to the production of these weapons by one's own resources and in one's own country. In certain states this step has already been taken with U.S. assistance. Israel and the Republic of South Africa, for instance, are successfully copying the weapons and military equipment of their supplier.

U.S. weapons deliveries also carry tremendous political overtones. Everything from handcuffs to AWACS aerial spies, crammed with tons of electronic equipment, from bazookas to cluster bombs are closely bound up with politics as well as profits. The colonial principle of "divide and rule" is now inadequate. Times have changed. Therefore, the alliance of U.S. producers and dealers in death has devised its principle of "arm, make a profit and rule."

The reequipping and strengthening of the Saudi Armed Forces, which is regarded by Washington as a bulwark of U.S. policy in the Near East and east Africa, is a classic example. Modern aircraft, ships, tanks, missiles and other combat equipment streams constantly into Saudi Arabia from the United States. Last year Riyadh concluded contracts for the purchase of U.S. weapons worth $2.5 billion. Riyadh's total military purchases in the United States over the last 3 years have amounted to $5.78 billion.

But even this enormous figure does not reflect the entire actual picture of the country's militarization. Riyadh has concluded contracts with the United States, Britain and France for building a vast military-industrial complex to produce missiles and electronic military equipment. The cost of this project, which is known by the codename Asad (lion), is estimated as $10 billion. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers is involved in another project, worth $18 billion, which provides for building in Saudi Arabia the three biggest military bases in the Near East--at Al-Batin in the southeast [as published], by the border with Iraq; (Tabus) [possibly Tabuk intended] in the northwest; and Khamis Mushayt, on the border with South Yemen. According to press estimates, there are at present in Saudi Arabia more than 19,000 Americans taking a direct part in building military installations and in training the armed forces personnel to master U.S. combat equipment.

The United States also attaches exceptionally great strategic and political significance to Iran. So Washington does not stint on supplying it with arms. According to press data, in 5 years the United States has sold Iran weapons and military equipment worth the colossal sum of $16.2 billion. The Pentagon recently requested congressional permission to sell 31 additional F-4E Phantom fighter-bombers and also 1,000 strike missiles to Iran. The total value of the deal is estimated at almost $500 million.

In the opinion of U.S. arms exporters, "pleasant surprises" also await them in the risky "China card game" that the United States has begun. After the recent visit to China by Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, the total value of military equipment which the United States intends to deliver to China in the immediate future became known--$2.8 billion. "The China cards" held by the military-industrial complex will make the U.S. militaristic games in the world arena still more dangerous.

U.S. politician Clarence Long once observed: "The United States has become the biggest arms dealer, a veritable weapons supermarket. We have turned into sellers of death, into slaughterhouse attendants." An eloquent admission.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR MEETS WITH KOSYGIN, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD301449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met in the Kremlin today with Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, who has arrived in Moscow for a working visit.

Taking part in the meeting were: On the Soviet side--K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent USSR representative to CEMA, and M.R. Kuzmin, first deputy minister of foreign trade;

On the Hungarian side--I. Huszar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers State Planning Commission; F. Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; J. Marhai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and permanent Hungarian representative to CEMA, and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

During their talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they expressed satisfaction with the successful development of fraternal Soviet-Hungarian relations in the political and economic fields on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. All-round Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and a deepening in every way of economic ties between the two countries, both on a bilateral basis and within CEMA, have been important factors for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of building communist and developed socialist society set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress.

The heads of government studied questions of deepening and perfecting Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation and raising its effectiveness. Special attention was given to the implementation of the agreement reached this summer in the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the joint drafting of a long-term perspective of developing specialization and production cooperation. Also studied were concrete questions connected with the implementation of long-term special programs of cooperation with CEMA countries.

The meeting confirmed the undeviating striving of both sides to expand and perfect cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic in every way.

Aleksey Kosygin gave a luncheon in honour of Gyorgy Lazar during which they exchanged friendly toasts.

Attending the luncheon were: On the Soviet side--K.V. Rusakov; N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials; on the Hungarian side--I. Huszar, F. Havasi, J. Karjai and M. Szuros.

On the same day, Gyorgy Lazar left for home. He was seen off at A.N. Kosygin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Among the sendoff party was M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES HUSAK ON OSSR ANNIVERSARY

LD272124Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Telegram from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our entire party and the Soviet people I warmly congratulate you, the CPCZ Central Committee, all communists and working people of the CSSR on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic. For centuries the Czechs and Slovaks struggled for national liberation and independent statehood. They always had on their side the sincere sympathies of the progressive forces of Russia, of the working people of our multinational country. The great October socialist revolution and the radical changes which took place in the world under its influence were to a high degree conducive to the success of this struggle.

The founding of the republic opened wide vistas to its people, but the policy of the bourgeoisie, which captured power in the country, resulted in a national catastrophe--the Nazi occupation. The routing of fascism, the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army and the patriotic forces led by the communists, who acted hand in hand with it, created conditions for the revival of the Czechoslovak State on a genuinely democratic basis. The embarking of Czechoslovakia on the road of socialism has ushered in a new era in its history. Over the 3 decades of development along this road, the working class and working people of Czechoslovakia led by the Communist Party have greatly increased the country's economic potential, achieved much in the fields of science and culture and restructured all social life along new lines.

As a result of the CPCZ's consistent conducting of a Leninist nationalities policy, the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal peoples united in a single federal socialist state have grown stronger. Being a full-fledged and active participant of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Czechoslovakia is making a worthy contribution to the struggle of the socialist community for strengthening international security. By its loyalty to the cause of peace and progress it has won well-deserved authority in the world arena. Ties based on the tradition of joint struggle of our parties and peoples for the bright ideals of communism have formed between the USSR and the CSSR and are developing fruitfully.

The CPSU and the Soviet people highly value the truly fraternal relations established between our countries and will spare no effort so that our friendship may constantly be strengthened by new content.

In conclusion, I wish you, all the communists and the entire fraternal people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic more great successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

MOSCOW PUBLIC CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF CSSR

LD271519Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 25 October in Moscow's House of Friendship, representatives of the Soviet public celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic.

A.A. Bulgakov, chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board, delivered a report devoted to the fraternal country's holiday.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, noted in his speech that the formation of the Czechoslovak republic was indissolubly linked with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the existence of the Soviet State.

Speaking of the successes achieved by his motherland, the ambassador stressed them as the result of fraternal and disinterested friendship with the great Soviet Union.

USTINOV CABLES ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY DAY

LD271317Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Col Gen Comrade I. Coman, Romanian minister of national defense, Bucharest.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On the 34th anniversary of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I send you and all Romanian servicemen wholehearted congratulations.

Soviet servicemen express the conviction that friendship and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and Romania will develop and strengthen in the interests of our countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

On this notable day I wish the entire personnel of the Romanian Army further successes in combat and political training and the consolidation of the defense capability of their motherland and of all the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings, [signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY

LD271109Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed article: "Guarding Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] Some 34 years ago--on 25 October 1944--Soviet and Romanian troops completed Romania's liberation from the German Fascist occupiers. In honor of that portentous event 25 October is celebrated every year as Army Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

This festival itself is truly one of the symbols of Soviet-Romanian combat cooperation, which shaped the joint struggle against fascism at the concluding stage of World War II. "The friendship between Romanian and Soviet soldiers and the alliance and lasting cooperation between the Romanian and Soviet peoples were cemented in the struggle on the anti-fascist front by the common sacrifices made in fierce fighting to rout the enemy," N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, has pointed out. "Admiration for, and gratitude to, the heroic Soviet Army, which fought to drive the Hitlerite occupiers from Romanian soil and made the decisive contribution to defeating Hitlerite Germany and liberating the peoples from fascist slavery, will remain forever in our people's consciousness."

The Soviet Army's combat successes created favorable external conditions for the victory of the Romanian people's antifascist uprising. Soviet and Romanian troops fought against the common enemy on the territory of Romania and then of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, sealing our peoples' combat alliance with jointly shed blood.

After the end of the war, in the course of socialist building in Romania, the process of creating the people's armed forces--the defenders of the working people's revolutionary gains--was completed in the country. In creating the new army the RCP made extensive use of the revolutionary and combat traditions of the working class, as well as the rich experience of military building in the USSR.

Romania now possesses modern armed forces. The Romanian people's successes in the economic, scientific and technical spheres, and the fact that they have loyal friends in the form of the fraternal socialist countries' peoples and cooperate with them within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks create favorable opportunities for improving the Romanian Army's material and technical base for enhancing its personnel's combat and political training.

Combat cooperation traditions between the peoples and armies of Romania and the USSR continue to develop for the good of peace and socialism. Our fraternal armies cooperate both along the lines of joint measures conducted within the Warsaw Pact framework and also bilaterally.

During his friendly visit to Romania in November 1976 L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out: "We are not simply close neighbors, you know. Common ideology and aims, Marxist-Leninist ideals, experience in equal cooperation accumulated over the decades--these are the objective foundations for pooling our efforts to resolve the many tasks facing us.' Ways to further develop relations and cooperation between the USSR and Romania were discussed during recent talks in Bucharest between CPSU and RCP delegations. Both delegations emphasized the two states' determination to act jointly with the other socialist Warsaw Pact states and to increase their contribution to the cause of detente, security, cooperation among states and peace in Europe.

Congratulating their Romanian friends today on the Romanian Army's 34th anniversary, the Soviet people and the soldiers of the USSR Armed Forces send them wishes for further successes in socialist creation and in improving military skill and enhancing combat readiness in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and of all the Warsaw Pact states.

PAVLOVSKIY ATTENDS ROMANIAN EMBASSY ARMY DAY RECEPTION

LD271319Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 3 LD

['Our Correspondent' Report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] On 24 October Maj Gen G. Dinculescu, military, naval and air attache to the Romanian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark Romanian Army Day.

The reception was attended by Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and representatives of the public.

The reception was also attended by G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Military, naval and air attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union were among those present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Giscard, Gromyko Speak at Luncheon

LD271938Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, Oct 27, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, now in France on an official visit, was received by the representative of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in the Palais d'Elysee today.

They discussed the basic questions of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France and prospects for its further development.

A constructive and useful exchange of opinions took place on a number of topical problems of world politics of mutual interest to both states.

They stressed the mutual desire of the USSR and France to follow firmly the policy of detente, to expand areas of agreement and cooperation on the basic problems of the times.

The President of France gave a luncheon in honor of Andrey Gromyko. It took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Speaking at the luncheon, Valery Giscard d'Estaing noted the great importance attached by French and Soviet leaders to the development of relations between the two countries.

These relations are by no means of a time-serving character, but merge into the overall well-thought out political line, conducted with consistency and resolve. The foundations of this policy are clear. It is well-known that there are differences between our countries, first of all, relating to their socio-economic systems. But we know also what brings us closer: long-standing feelings of sympathy of our peoples for each other, the lessons of history, the need to secure peace.

This is why, when more than ten years ago France and the Soviet Union took the initiative in opening the road towards European detente, they were fully resolved to make this policy the core of their actions and an example for other countries of the European Continent.

In the ambigious and at times dangerous international situation this policy constitutes a basic element of stability and security. Detente means consistent efforts to raise the level of international relations and to consolidate peace. This, precisely could be constated in recent years. Progress was achieved in most diverse fields. The volume of the Soviet-French goods turnover increased four-fold. The political dialogue between our countries has become more active.

The meetings of the top leaders of the two countries have made a decisive contribution to this and make possible active consultations on all major international problems.

It is because detente has proved its dynamism in Soviet-French relations that it could spread to the whole of Europe.

The progress made shows us the direction of future efforts; Soviet-French relations must be further deepened if they are to remain a model.

All this will call for new efforts and, perhaps, a new impetus at summit level. In this connection I am glad to say I shall be able to meet again Leonid Brezhnev next year. I am going to discuss with him specifically the problem of disarmament with account taken of the realities of the present-day world. We know what great importance the Soviet Union attaches to these questions.

Such are the prospects and considerations which I should like to set forth today and I sahll be glad to discuss them in depth with Leonid Brezhnev shortly. The best way to reaffirm our commitment to the policy of detente is to work jointly for further progress on this way.

In his reply speech Andrey Gromyko said: The Soviet-French talks are concluding on a good note: The talk with you, Mr. President, was constructive. It concentrated on the most important questions pertaining to the further development of bilateral relations, and on major international issues of our time.

If the result of what was said these days in Paris both on the Soviet and the French side, is briefly summed up, it would perhaps be right to underline that once again the will of the Soviet Union and France was expressed to follow the tested course of deepening understanding and interaction in the interests of world detente, of reducing the military danger, of consolidating European and international peace. This fully conforms to the traditionally preferred character of Soviet-French relations, to the friendly sentiments of the peoples of the two countries for each other.

Whether we turn our mind's eye to that landmark that was General de Gaulle's visit to the Soviet Union and the subsequent rise of our relationships right to these days, or to the more remote and harsh years of the Second World War, unleashed by fascism, historical experience says: The Soviet and French peoples can justly be proud of their past cooperation and have weighty reasons to look with optimism to its future.

Of course neither we nor you are inclined to artifically put varnish in our own eyes and in the eyes of others on such an important factor in European and international affairs as Soviet-French relations. This factor has, understandably, two components: two big states with different systems, ideologies, specifics in foreign policy and in international ties.

All the more valuable and stronger are the areas of accord and cooperation, either in bilateral relations or in international affairs when the Soviet Union and France, being clearly aware of all these differences, find a field, and a large one, for mutually beneficial cooperation and enlarge it step by step. This refers specifically to the policy of detente on a large international scale, to many European affairs, to such dangerous seats of tension as the Middle East. With France joining the disarmament talks, here too reserves appear for enhancing mutual understanding between the two countries. And success here, too, would be gratifying.

Slightly more than a year has passed since the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had talks here with you and other French statesmen and politicans. Still fresh in our memories are the very fruitful results of those talks. Now life is posing new major tasks bearing testimony to the dynamic development of relations between our countries. We are satisfied that in the course of our present meetings and conversations practical preparations had begun for a new Soviet-French summit, this time in the Soviet Union.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, to the entire French people, the good wishes of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Meeting With French Communist

LD280946Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, Oct 28, TASS--A meeting took place in the Soviet Embassy in Paris between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of USSR, and Charles Fiterman, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. Stepan Chervonenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador in France, also took part in the conversation.

Predeparture Press Conference

LD282126Y Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, Oct 28, TASS--The main thing I would like to stress is that both sides not only expressed willingness but also determination to follow further the road which was chosen by France and the Soviet Union many years ago, under General de Gaulle, to follow the road of development of good relations between the two big powers. The two sides characterised relations between them as preferential relations, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, said here. After the end of his official visit to France he held today a press conference at the Soviet Embassy before his departure from Paris.

Of course, bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and France are not separated from international problems by a wall. Therefore, during our talks we touched on these international problems. I recall a number of summit meetings, Andrey Gromyko went on, especially meetings between the President of France Giscard d'Estaing and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. These talks and meetings were always profound and frank. During our visit, participants in the conversations also tried to act in the same spirit.

The two sides admitted that much, very much was done as a result of holding the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and certain related measures--the Belgrade meeting, etc.

The positions of the two countries, the Soviet foreign minister went on, coincide in that both of them pointed to the need for strengthening relations among European states, and, if necessary, for planning further conferences--perhaps even on individual questions--which would make a contribution to improving relations among European states. One cannot hope for a lasting peace unless good relations are established among European states.

The two sides came to the conclusion, Andrey Gromyko went on, that it is necessary to look for ways of easing military tension in Europe. Great amounts of military means, arms and armed forces, including weapons of mass destruction, are concentrated in Europe. Can such a situation be regarded as normal? Of course not, the minister stressed. Figuratively speaking, Europe lives, sitting on mountains of arms. There are no easy solutions here. Complex decisions will have to be taken. But who is to take them if not people, if not statesmen?

We consider abnormal the fact, Andrey Gromyko said, that the Vienna forum has so far produced no practical results. Nor has the Geneva Disarmament Committee made so far any great contribution in this respect.

We received with satisfaction the fact that France has joined in the talks on the disarmament problem and on stopping the arms race. This is a good sign.

We urge all states of the world, in the first place the big powers, including of course France, the United States of America, and other powers, to redouble, treble their efforts in order to make concrete proposals aimed at stopping the arms race. Very important are direct steps toward ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. But there are also other ways which facilitate the solution of the problem of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, for example reduction of the military budgets of states, above all, big states, states having a great military and economic potential.

Turning to Soviet-American talks on the possibility of concluding a new bilateral Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, Andrey Gromyko said that the possibility of an early conclusion of these talks does exist if the two sides are willing to do so. The Soviet Union for its part is doing everything possible to solve this task as quickly as possible, the minister stressed.

Communique Following Visit

LD281525Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Oct 28, TASS--At the invitation of the French Government, the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko paid an official visit to France from 25 to 28 October, 1978, during which he held negotiations with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud. Andrey Gromyko was received by the president of the French Republic,Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The negotiations were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. During the negotiations, says the joint communique on the visit of the USSR foreign minister, an exchange of opinions was held on major international issues such as international detente, implementation of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Also discussed was the situation in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. The ministers discussed different aspects of the bilateral Soviet-French relations.

The two sides confirmed their commitment to detente. The USSR and France are convinced of the necessity to deepen and develop this policy as it was defined in the joint statement on detente signed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing on June 22, 1977 in Rambouillet. The ministers confirmed once again the importance attached by the USSR and France to the implementation by all the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of all the provisions of the Final Act.

The two sides pointed out the urgent necessity of activizing the efforts aimed at putting an end to the arms race and achieving real disarmament.

The ministers expressed reciprocal satisfaction over the results of the negotiations held, says the joint communique, and stressed the major importance of the regular political consultations between the USSR and France as a means to exchange opinions and information and to coordinate the positions of the sides on topical international problems.

The two sides pointed out the special importance of the Soviet-French meetings at the highest level both for a continuous progress of the bilateral relations and for a further development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the interests of detente and strengthening peace.

At the invitation of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing will go to the Soviet Union on an official visit in 1979. The time of the visit is to be decided later.

At the invitation of Andrey Gromyko, French Foreign Minister Luis de Guiringaud will also go to the USSR on an official visit.

Departure From Paris

LD281121Y Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 28, TASS--Member of the Politburo of the CPSU, CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who was in France on an official visit at the invitation of the French Government, has left for home today.

Gromyko Returns to Moscow

LD281818Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko returned to Moscow today. He was met at the airport by Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Korniyenko and Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and other officials.

Among those meeting him was Dupont, the French charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union.

Moscow Reviews Gromyko Visit

LD292326Y Moscow in French to Europe 1800 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] It is time to sum up the results of the important Soviet-French meeting. First, it has shown that there are no grounds for talking about the so-called "cooling-off" of relations between the USSR and France and difficulties they are experiencing. The talks have shown that the cooperation of our countries is developing at high rates as during the last few years. The USSR and France propose applying in the future, too, the line founded on intensifying mutual understanding and cooperation in the interest of peace, the reduction of the threat of war and the strengthening of European and international peace.

During the last few years, we have heard the terms "coordination of positions," "joint contribution," "concerted action," and "interaction" used with increasing frequency in the Soviet-French political dialog. They have the same meaning in diplomatic language, as in any other; that is, that it is not just a question of the mere wish of the parties to consult each other on matters of interest to them, but of consultations, the aim of which is the rapprochement of positions and common actions where it helps to promote detente and to consolidate international security.

The talks have confirmed that the participants tried to make Soviet-French cooperation more concrete and more effective this time also. To quote Andrey Gromyko himself, they tried to increase the practical results of the useful cooperation of our states in key problems of foreign policy. One can say without exaggerating that if Europe has been living in conditions of peace for over 30 years, this is to a very great extent due to the joint efforts of the USSR and France in support of detente and peace.

Our countries have different social regimes and ideologies. Each one has its own peculiarities in the field of foreign policy and international relations. However, the cause of peace can only prosper when, without closing their eyes to all these differences, they expand their cooperation and coordinate their efforts.

Soviet-French relations, with their own political realism, according to the very words of Andrey Gromyko, are today extended to all the most important and most burning problems of international affairs. It is therefore completely normal that the most serious and most burning problem--of reducing arms, leading to disarmament and military detente, which should (?be) completed by political detente--occupied an important place in these talks. France's association with the talks on disarmament in Geneva can only be welcome! However, the struggle to achieve this objective is not being waged in Geneva alone. There are many paths--both big and small--leading the disarmament. The number of paths are outside the constructive cooperation between our two countries should constantly decrease. It is also important that the talks just held by our countries have once again emphasized the pressing need to multiply efforts aimed at halting the arms race and achieving real disarmament. This is a very good understanding which pleases us and which must be put into firm practice.

The talks have shown once again that there is no problem and no part of the world, whether it be the Near East, Asia or Africa, which cannot be the subject of a constructive dialog between the USSR and France, who have an interest in increasing the role of their cooperation in Europe and the world. This was the leitmotiv of the talks at the Quai d'Orsay as well as of those which Andrey Gromyko had with Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee. This means that both parties still have much to do, that they will have before them an interrupted political dialog and new meetings at all levels, including a further summit meeting, in the interest of detente and peace.

NATO ARMS SUPPLIERS DISCUSS NEW WEAPONS AT BRUSSELS MEETING

LD271600Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, 27 October, TASS--TASS Correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The autumn session of leading officials of national armament services of the NATO members countries has closed at the bloc's headquarters at Evere. It was held under the badge of an intensive build-up of the offensive military arsenal of the North Atlantic Bloc.

As the well informed NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE bulletin notes, noticeable progress has been made at the meeting in the field of development of new types of missiles. The point at issue is the adoption among arms of the NATO Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and the replacement of the obsolete versions of Hawk and Nike-Hercules versions of missiles.

The session adopted the decision to place an order for the production of Sidewinder missiles with the West German Bodenseeweck Geratechnik firm.

Britain, Italy and Norway will also participate in financing the manufacture of these missiles apart from the FRG.

The U.S. military industrial complex is imposing on the bloc the American Patriot Sam-D missile. The final say is for the defence ministers of the NATO member countries.

The leading officials of the NATO arms manufacturing industries devoted considerable attention to questions pertaining to coordinating plans for the creation of new types of weapons. In this connection, it was decided to put into action two systems of planing: a long- and a short-term one. The former will outline basic trends in the development of arms, the second--specific ways, methods and terms for the creation and production of concrete types of weapons.

The meeting of the leading officials of national armament services, which was preceded by a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has clearly shown that the bosses of the military political bloc do not intend to embark on the road of disarmament, as was urged by the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly. They are whipping up the nuclear missile weapons race and are doing their utmost to impede the process of international detente, destabilise the situation in Europe.

ZAMYATIN MEETS WITH BUNDESTAG GROUP IN BONN

LD282342Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 9157 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, Oct 28, TASS--A meeting between Leonid Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group's Soviet-FRG Section, and the leadership of the Bundestag Group for Parliamentary Relations with the Soviet Union has taken place here.

K. Jung (Free Democratic Party), the chairman of the group, and A. Pawelczyk (Socialist Democratic Party of Germany), and A. Mertes (Christian Democratic Union), members of the group's executive, took part in the meeting on the West German side. They spoke in favor of continuing parliamentary links between the two countries, the necessity of which was noted during the official visit to the FRG in May of this year by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

AUSTRIA'S 'ADVANTAGEOUS' EASTERN TIES CONTRAST WITH EEC LINKS

LD271523Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov dispatch: "Verified By Life"]

[Text] Vienna--Some 23 years have elapsed since the day the Austrian Parliament passed the law on the country's permanent neutrality and new prospects opened up before the alpine republic. The day--26 October--was proclaimed Austria's national holiday. Since then life has confirmed that the path of neutrality has enabled the country to strengthen its independence and sovereignty and increase its authority in international affairs.

Nowadays the capital of neutral Austria--Vienna--has become a venue for important international meetings and talks aimed at strengthening peace. The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe occupy a special place among them. Vienna accommodates a number of authoritative international organizations.

Austria's economic ties with countries in not only West but also East Europe are developing successfully. The country has accumulated considerable experience of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It shows that this cooperation plays an important role for Austria. [paragraph continues]

People here are aware that trade with eastern neighbors, established through many years' practice, enables the country to cope with the economic crisis with less outlay than in other capitalist states. Business ties with socialist states guarantee employment for more than 150,000 Austrian working people and insure the uninterrupted operation of many plants and factories.

Nevertheless circles in Austria exist which endeavor to belittle in every possible way the significance of cooperation with the socialist states and to tie the country's economy to the Common Market. The fact remains that the giant foreign trade deficit, the burden which Vienna has been trying its best to ease in recent months, lies wholly on the conscience of its EEC trading partners. This is why relations with the Common Market elicit public criticism. Many people here point to the mutually advantageous nature of stable cooperation with the socialist community countries, which is effected on an equal rights basis.

In their relations with neutral Austria the socialist states invariably demonstrate their good will toward fruitful cooperation. These relations accord with the principles enshrined in the Final Act of Helsinki.

USSR-CANADIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN OTTAWA

LD271132Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, October 27, TASS--A long-term program of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Canada was signed here. It was worked out on the basis of an agreement on economic cooperation between the USSR and Canada that was signed in Ottawa in July, 1976. The new document envisages further development of mutually advantageous business relations between the two countries on the basis of widening exchange in industrial materials, technology, equipment and commodity products. The long-term program of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation was signed by USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and Canada's Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce John Horner. The protocol of the Second Session of the Soviet-Canadian Mixed Commission on Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was also signed.

Cooperation Commission Ends Session

LD282220Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Second Session of the Soviet-Canadian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has ended its work in Ottawa. Patolichev, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, and Jack Horner, Canada's minister of industry and commerce, took part in it. Ottawa Correspondent Vladimir Osetrov reports: Participants in the meeting discussed the question of the state of commercial, economic, scientific and technological relations between the two countries and ways to further develop them. They noted that the 10-year agreement, concluded in 1976, has enabled the Soviet Union and Canada to diversify trade, to broaden reciprocal purchases and sales of goods and to increase scientific-technical contacts. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Horner, Canadian minister of industry and commerce, signed a long-term program for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, which lays down specific directions for a further expansion of trade, industrial cooperation and exchange of experience in applying the achievements of science and technology.

'ARAFAT LEADS PLO DELEGATION ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD291757Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 October--A PLO delegation headed by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived here today. The delegation includes members of the PLO Executive Committee and prominent figures in the Palestine resistance movement.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Karen N. Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Oleg Grinevskiy, chief of a department at the USSR Foreign Ministry; and Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Also present was Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission in the USSR.

AL-AHRAM ASSERTIONS ON SOVIET MIDEAST POLICY REFUTED

LD301021Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[M. Mikhaylov article: "They've Let Their Tongues Run Away With Them..."]

[Text] Things are going badly for Egyptian propaganda. However much it beats the drum in praise of the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal, concluded at Camp David under U.S. leadership, the entire Arab world resolutely condemns As-Sadat's capitulation to the Israeli aggressor. Nor has it been welcomed with any delight by the Egyptian public at large. In Cairo, sober voices have been heard, even in the National Assembly, warning that Egypt's isolation from the Arab countries could have damaging consequences.

Despite the prolonged slander campaign directed at the Soviet Union's Near East policy, to all appearances there has been no success in extinguishing the Egyptian people's friendly feelings for the Soviet Union. Everyone knows that the USSR's consistent, principled position on the question of a Near East settlement opens a direct road ahead, in contrast to the roundabout path of Camp David.

Everyone knows? But 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, chief editor of Cairo's AL-AHRAM, does not agree with this. Moreover, counting on the ignorance of his readers, whose minds he and those like him daily clutter with anti-Soviet concoctions, the AL-AHRAM chief editor has decided to pretend that black is white. He asserts nothing more nor less than that "the Soviet Union's policy with respect to the Near East conflict fully coincides with what is stated in the Camp David agreement." To confirm this, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal quotes the Soviet-U.S. joint statement on the Near East issued in the fall of 1977 which, by no means through the Soviet side's fault, has remained unfulfilled.

What did this Soviet-U.S. statement say? "The Soviet and U.S. sides believe that all specific questions relating to a settlement should be resolved within the framework of an all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem, including key questions such as the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied during the 1967 conflict, the Palestinian question, including insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the cessation of war, and the establishment of normal peaceful relations on the basis of mutual recognition of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence."

It continues: "The Soviet and U.S. sides believe that negotiations within the framework of the Geneva peace conference specially convened for this purpose, with participation by representatives of all sides involved in the conflict, including the Palestinian people, and the formulation in international law of decisions reached at the conference, are the only correct and effective way of insuring the fundamental solution of all aspects of the Near East problem in a package."

What do the Camp David deal and the separate Israel-Egyptian talks have in common with all of this? Absolutely nothing. They lead not to a universal and genuine Near East settlement but completely in the opposite direction.

And the Soviet Union has stated firmly and clearly that there is only one path for the real solution of the Near East conflict. "This path," L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Baku, "is the complete liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967, full and unambiguous respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, and insuring reliably guranteed security ofr all countries of the region including, of course, Israel. Such an all-embracing settlement is possible only with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO."

The Egyptian leadership's attempt to use AL-AHRAM to distort the Soviet position, which meets with widespread support in the Arab world, is an attempt using unsuitable means and is doomed to failure.

SYRIAN, IRAQI PRESIDENTS SIGN CHARTER FOR JOINT ACTION

LD272058Y Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 27, TASS--Published here is the Charter of Joint National Action by Syria and Iraq, signed yesterday by President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic and President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of Iraq.

It points to the serious threat to the Arabs from the imperialist-Zionist alliance emanating after the signing of the treacherous agreements between the Egyptian regime and Israel in Camp David, and to the need for effective struggle against that threat. In this connection, the document points out, the leaders of the two countries worked out a charter of joint actions in the political, military, economic and other fields and expressed the resolve to work (?toward) elaborating a long-term plan towards implementing the closest forms of unity between Iraq and Syria.

The meeting of the leaders of the two countries is described as a "turning point in the relations between the two countries on the road towards achieving Arab unity as the supreme goal of Arab masses." The sides decided to create a Supreme Joint Political Committee (SJPC) of members of the Iraq and Syrian leadership to control all relations between the two countries, carry out coordination and integration between them in the name of pursuing common goals. The SJPC will convene periodically every three months or whenever necessary, alternately in the capitals of the two countries.

The SJPC shall consist of committees that will be concerned with questions of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the political, informational, cultural, economic, technical and military spheres, and also in the spheres of education and scientific research.

Each committee is subordinated in its work to the Supreme Joint Political Committee and their decisions shall be submitted for authorization to the SJPC, the document points out.

The meeting of the top leaders of the two countries have made a decisive contribution to this and make possible active consultations on all major international problems.

Mass manifestations took place in Baghdad in support of the Iraqi-Syrian Charter of Joint National Actions: Their participants, according to the Iraqi News Agency, expressed readiness to "make any sacrifices" for the liberation of all the Israeli-occupied territories and frustrate the "treacherous Camp David accords."

Damascus, October 27, TASS--Commenting on the Syrian-Iraqi negotiations, just over in Baghdad, the paper AL-BA'TH writes: Al-Asad's visit to Iraq not only ended the differences between the two fraternal countries, but put the beginning to uniting efforts directed at repelling the fierce imperialist-Zionist attack. The Baghdad meeting's special importance lies in the fact that it provided an answer to As-Sadat's treacherous actions and his collusion with imperialism and Zionism, whose purpose is to create a triple bloc spear-headed against the freedom and unity of the Arab nation, to perpetuate the occupation of Arab territories and to eliminate the Palestine people.

The Baghdad meeting turned into a natural supplement to the Damascus conference of the member-countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. We now expect the forthcoming conference in Baghdad to pronounce its judgment on As-Sadat's treachery and outline the correct path.

Iraqi CP Announces Support

LD292220Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 29, TASS--The Iraqi Communist Party firmly supported the Charter of Joint National Action designed by Syria and Iraq. In a statement published here, the party's Central Committee says it will facilitate in every way the implementation of the document which is an important step towards unifying Arab efforts in the struggle against conspiracies by imperialism, Zionism and reaction, against the dangerous consequences of the treasonable Camp David accords.

The signing of this document, the statment notes, facilitates success of the pan-Arab summit meeting in Baghdad and changes the balance of forces in the region in favour of the Arab national-liberation movement.

Hailed by Algeria's Boumediene

LD291808Y Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, October 29, TASS--President of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Houari Boumediene congratulated President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of Iraq on the adoption of the Charter of Joint National Actions, signed in Baghdad as a result of the Syrian-Iraqi summit.

Houari Boumediene stressed in messages to them that the document is a model of removing inter-Arab differences through a constructive dialogue. The adoption of the charter, pointed out the head of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, upset all the designs of imperialism and Zionism for splitting the Arab front. It will doubtlessly be an important factor in strengthening the cohesion of Arab peoples in the matter of opposing capitulatory versions of a Middle-East settlement.

Moscow Welcomes Results

LD271504Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Station commentary: "Important Results of the Syrian-Iraqi Meeting in Baghdad"]

[Text] The Syrian-Iraqi summit talks have ended in Baghdad. The two presidents, Hafiz al-Asad and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, thrashed out a wide range of issues connected with bilateral relations and also discussed the general Middle East situation, stemming from the Egyptian president's capitulationist policy and the U.S. attempts to impose a Middle East settlement favoring Israel on the Arabs.

It can be seen from the final document approved by the two Arab heads of state that the Baghdad meeting resulted in complete success and produced significant resolutions which will undoubtedly have a great influence on the region's balance of power in favor of the Arab people's just cause.

The final document, called the Charter for Joint National Action, stipulates the establishment and expansion of close bilateral links in the political, military, economic and cultural spheres. To help develop these links, a joint higher political committee has been established, including the leaders of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq. This committee is to formulate both countries' joint steps against the dangers stemming from the imperialist-Zionist plot and from the Egyptian regime's traitorous agreement with the Zionist enemy.

Hafiz al-Asad and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr also discussed issues connected with the forthcoming Arab summit conference to be held in Baghdad on 2 November at Iraq's initiative.

The first reaction in Israel to the results of the Syrian-Iraqi Baghdad meeting should immediately be pointed out. This meeting has aroused dismay and agitation there which could not be concealed. This is not surprising, since all of the calculations of Israel and its overseas protectors regarding implementation of their anti-Arab plans were based on the belief that the Arabs without Egypt would not be able to establish an effective confrontation front.

A prominent Israeli military expert has unambiguously stated on Israeli Radio that the new Syrian-Iraqi alliance greatly compensates for Egypt's departure from the overall Arab front. This is what is agitating Tel Aviv. Naturally Israel's rulers, inspired by official Cairo's capitulation in the fact of their expansionism, wanted to see the Arab world dismembered and weak in order to impose such a capitulation on the rest of the Arabs. The establishment of the Syrian-Iraqi alliance is bound to inflict a mighty blow to such calculations.

This is of special significance on the eve of the Baghdad summit conference, the main aim of which is to marshal the Arab forces against the capitulationist formulas for a Middle East settlement. Libyan Radio has stated that the Syrian-Iraqi alliance could serve as a foundation for these efforts.

The good omens from Baghdad have been received with satisfaction throughout the Arab world and by all true friends of the Arab people, who reject everything that harms Arab rights and interests and hail every step that helps to consolidate a truly just peace in the Middle East.

'Truly Enormous Importance'

LD282310Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1725 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Yevgeniy Lukyanov) with the participation of Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] [Lukyanov] The situation in the Near East continues to attract the unabated attention of the international public. Our correspondent in Beirut, Leonid Rassadin, comments on the latest events in this region. Over to you, Leonid Andreyevich:

[Rassadin] On one hand, an event of truly enormous importance has taken place here, which has considerably strengthened the positions of those forces that decisively reject the capitulatory plans for a settlement drawn up at the Camp David meeting under the direct aegis of the United States.

I am referring, initially, to the successful conclusion, a few days ago, of the talks in Baghdad between the leaders of Syria and Iraq. In the opinion of local observers, the creation of a Syrian-Iraqi higher committee, which will convene regularly every 3 months, is of particular significance. There is agreement in Arab political circles that an important new page has been opened, not only in bilateral relations, but in the sense of disposition of forces in the Near East as a whole, and that this is, furthermore, manifestly in favor of those who are trying to achieve a just and all-embracing Near East settlement.

On the other hand, with every passing day one can discern an obvious hardening of Israel's bellicosity and an intensification of its expansionist ambitions. It is not accidental that during the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks in Washington on concluding a separate treaty between Tel Aviv and Cairo, the Israeli Government put forward a program for broadening its militarized or semimilitarized settlements on the occupied West Bank and on the Golan Heights.

Arabs see in Israel's present actions a desire by the Zionists to draw increasingly new concessions from the Egyptian regime--which has taken the road of separate collusion with the Israeli aggressors--with the aim of permanently consolidating themselves for good on the occupied Arab lands.

[Lukyanov] Leonid Andreyevich, how is the conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries, which has been fixed for the beginning of November in Baghdad, being regarded in the Arab world?

[Rassadin] In the last few days, I have talked with many Arab figures in Lebanon and Syria, including PLO leaders. They all attach great significance to the conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries fixed for next week in Baghdad. Of course, one must wait and see what their decisions will be. However, it is clear even now that the Arab peoples are fully determined to bar the way for the dangerous U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat conspiracy, which threatens the Arab nation.

As Abu Mayzar, PLO executive committee member and its official spokesman, stressed in conversation with me, in the situation that developed, the strengthening of all-round cooperation of Arab patriotic forces with the genuine friends and allies of the Arab peoples is of particular significance--with the countries of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, and with all progressive forces supporting the restoration of justice in the Near East region.

FORTHCOMING BAGHDAD CONFERENCE HAILED BY ARAB MEDIA

LD291613Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

["To Frustrate the Anti-Arab Collusion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Baghdad, October 29, TASS--Everything is ready in the Iraqi capital for tomorrow's opening of a foreign ministerial conference of Arab states. Its participants will carry out the necessary preparations for an Arab summit to open here on November 2. The overwhelming majority of Arab League members agreed to take part in both these events.

Progressive forces in Arab countries around the world who condemned the Camp David accords and the Egyptian regime's alliance with imperialism and Zionism writes the paper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B today, expect the forthcoming pan-Arab meetings to work out a joint Arab position rejecting the Camp David collusion and supporting the struggle to restore the legitimate national rights of the Arabs those of the Palestine people including.

The paper AL-IRAQ underlines that imperialist and Zionist plans to establish their sway over the Arab world must be opposed by a union of all progressive forces in the region, by strengthening their relations with the socialist countries, the Soviet Union above all.

Damascus, October 29, TASS--The central task of the forthcoming pan-Arab forums in Baghdad is seen by the paper of the Syrian communists NIDAL ASH-SHA'B in rebuffing the Camp David accords. Participants in the foreign ministerial conference and the summit meeting, the paper stresses, must condemn American imperialism which, when concluding the separate deal, pursued the goal of subjugating the Middle-East region to its influence, expanding its military presence there, and to indict As-Sadat as a traitor which formed a single bloc with the U.S. and Israel, spearheaded against the liberation movement of the peoples of Arab countries and Africa. NIDAL ASH-SHA'B calls for affirming in Baghdad the decisions taken by the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to frustrate the imperialist and Zionist conspiracy against the Arabs, in the interests of liberating the occupied territories and ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Beirut, October 29, TASS--The Baghdad conference faces difficult tasks, writes the weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DHWALI. Its participants are rather diverse: Gathered in the Iraqi capital will be representatives of states which resolutely oppose as-Sadat's capitulatory policy, as well as those who adhere to a more cautious line. To become a real force capable of confronting and rebuffing the negative consequence of the Camp David collusion, the weekly notes, the conference must adopt concrete practical decisions.

PLO SPOKESMAN: CONFERENCE MUST BE 'PLATFORM' FOR UNITY

LD292216Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, October 29, TASS--We hope that the Arabs at the forthcoming conference in Baghdad will forget their differences and realistically examine the danger looming over the Arab world, stated the PLO spokesman in Algiers Abu Hassan, in an interview to a correspondent of the paper EL MOUDJAHID. In the course of the conference, he stressed, the Palestinians will come out for working our plans of joint actions, based on the struggle for liberating all Arab lands from Zionism and imperialism, and also struggle against any forms of capitulation.

In the view of the Palestinian spokesman, the decisions of the Baghdad conference must become a political platform facilitating the strengthening and consolidation of Arab unity.

Describing the present Middle-East situation, Abu Hassan said that the Egyptian president's collusion with Zionism, supported by the White House, is exceptionally dangerous. Under the Camp David accords As-Sadat sold for a fistful of Sinai sand the cause of the Palestinian people, which for 30 years now is eaging struggle for its legitimate rights. By his capitulation to the enemy the Egyptian president dealt a grave blow at the interests of Arab peoples, and thereby turned, objectively, into Tel Aviv's ally.

This is why the Arab peoples, the PLO spokesman said, must mobilize all material and military resources, concentrate political efforts and start a resolute struggle against the Egyptian-Israeli alliance.

Abu Hassan expressed satisfaction that the Palestinian people's just struggle for its legitimate national rights is gaining growing support in the Arab world and beyond it. He especially highly (?assessed) the aid and support the Palestinians receive in this struggle from the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union above all.

AS-SADAT'S 'OPTIMISM' ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT BERATED

LD272109Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

["As-Sadat's 'Optimism' and Begin's Pragmatism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes: So, Cairo has approved the draft of the so-called peace treaty--or, rather, collusion--between Egypt and Israel, which has been achieved under U.S. patronage, and matters are proceeding to the signing of this "treaty" with pomp on 19 November, the anniversary of As-Sadat's trip to Israeli-occupied Jerusalem. The Egyptian president is expressing "otpimism" to everyone about the fate of the "settlement" in the Middle East.

In Tel Aviv this optimism is not without grounds, being appraised as Cairo's inclination toward further concessions at the expense of the interests of other Arab sides involved in the conflict. And Tel Aviv is acting appropriately. What proof is there of this? Well, while Cairo has been talking profusely ablut the "optimistic" development of separate contacts on the signing of "the treaty," Israel has demanded through utterances by Begin and Dayan, and in the most preemptory manner, that As-Sadat busy himself with the "direct business"--the formulation of a deal on Sinai--and not encroach on the "inalienable right" of Israel to settle as it deems fit the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. And the Israeli ambassador to the United States stated straight out that no one, according to him, has the right to oppose the creation of Israeli militarized settlements in territories occupied by Tel Aviv because these settlements are nothing but an "extension on their own house." Commenting on this and similar statements from Tel Aviv, observers point out that Tel Aviv, using Sinai as a sort of "bait," intends to gain Egypt's sanction for the majority of its territorial seizures following its piratic aggression against the Arabs.

The Egyptian ruling circles in similar cases have always begged the United States to reason with its latter-day "ally." Washington, indeed, chided Begin and even expressed "concern" at his territorial ambitions.

But facts are facts: The White House and the State Department are "concerned" not at the essence of the statements by Begin and Dayan (U.S. support for Israeli claims to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have long been an open secret), but the "untimeliness" of such utterances since, they would have us believe, can on the one hand put a brake on the process of formulating a separate deal and, on the other hand, present the U.S. foreign policy department in an unfavourable light, as the latter has recently been vigorously "explaining" the "positive" aspects of the Camp David deal to the leaders of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the other Arab states.

Against the background of the openly annexationist statements of Begin and Dayan, standing out in particularly bold relief is the futility of As-Sadat's claims to the role of "guardian" of the fate of the Palestinian population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and "defender" of pan-Arab interests, which he betrayed long ago.

AS-SADAT'S THREAT ONLY 'GESTURE' TO COVER CAPITULATION

LD291619Y Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, Oct 29, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat has staged another spectacle with the aim of at least partially camouflaging the capitulatory essence of his policy, attempting to pretend that he opposes Israel's expansionist claims.

The first act in this spectacle was the decision to recall the A.R.E. delegation from the Washington negotiations, where the last touches are being put to a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This "dramatic" gesture came right after Tel Aviv announced another plan to reinforce the network of Israeli paramilitary settlements on occupied Arab lands and the decision to move the seat of the Israeli Government to the captured Arab part of Jerusalem.

In the second act the American administration, under whose aegis the Egyptian-Israeli barter proceeds, appeared on the stage as the main character. U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced that he "persuaded" As-Sadat to leave his delegation in Washington. Then the Egyptian president performed his own role in this act, personally assuring Begin over the telephone that he was instructed the A.R.E. delegation to resume negotiations.

Lastly, the third act, finally exposed As-Sadat's new attempt to mislead Arab and world public opinion and demonstrated his readiness to conclude the ignominous spearate "peace" with Israel on terms dictated to him. In an interview for the American television, the Egyptian president frankly stated his readiness to sign the treaty with Israel "at any time, beginning from this minute". No one expected any other outcome.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR RACIST REGIMES ASSAILED

LD271035Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kudryavtsev article: "A Lie to the Rescue of Racism"]

[Text] With every passing day the existence of racist regimes and of the apartheid system in southern Africa intensifies international tension and increases the military danger both in that region and far beyond its borders--for the interest of many of the world's states come into contact and conflict with each other in the southern part of the African continent.

A new factor has emerged in this region--the national liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa with which even those political forces which have proved themselves as supporters of racism and apartheid are forced to reckon. They are having to adapt, to resort to political mimicry; and to mobilize slander and lies. And although facts are stubborn things, they are attempting in defiance of the facts to pass the buck for the excessively protracted existence of the racist regimes and the danger which emanates from them.

For several years now the U.S. propaganda machine has been resorting to the thoroughly hackneyed "Soviet-Cuban goblin." Events in Angola and the Horn of Africa graphically showed themselves to be of a national and popular nature, but this has not discountenanced the penspushers of the U.S. bourgeois press.

However, they did not initiate the slander campaign. That dubious honor belongs to leading figures of U.S. officialdom from both the old and new administrations. In April 1977, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declared that "information is onee again coming in that we (that is, the United States--V.K.) will have to solve problems connected with Soviet interference and Cuban intervention in southern Africa." Kissinger's statement is all the more significant in that he was one of the first U.S. leaders to rush to Rhodesia to save Ian Smith's racist regime by attempting to varnish it. And although Kissinger certainly knows that neither is there Soviet interference nor are there Cuban troops in southern Africa, he nevertheless prompted the venal press to invent all kinds of "details" about this nonexistent "interference."

The aim is to depict the United States as the Africans' savior and to camouflage with lies and slander the U.S. ruling circles' own mercenary, imperialist interests. An extensive literature has been written about these interests. The present politicians and statesman have themselves contributed to it.

Let us cite certain revelations which no "Soviet-Cuban goblin can acmouflage. In his program speech in July 1977, the U.S. secretary of state declared: "Africa is of very great importance for the United States" and "Africa's potential, so to speak, is bound up with our own." In May 1978, Z. Brzezinski, presidential assistant for national security affairs, declared (evidently forgetting his own remarks that the United States opposes only Soviet-Cuban "interference" in Africa) that "the question of whether individual African countries areof strategic importance is determined not by whether Cubans are sent to them but by the character and location or by the resources of those countries."

That is the truth--purged of Brzezinski's lies himself. Indeed, there is no denying that certain U.S. politicians consistently defend imperialist interests.

But there is no, nor can there be any, consistency in their arguments since their policy runs counter to the national interests of the African peoples.

It is possible to continue proving U.S. interest in Africa, including in the maintenance there of "clean" or cosmetically treated racist regimes. It will be recalled that in Africa we have the billion-dollar investments of major U.S. and transcontinental monopolies in the economies of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, the naval strongpoints on the routes from Europe to Asia and East Africa, the plans for creating a SATO (South Atlantic military bloc) including the Republic of South Africa, and the existence of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia themselves as a military, economic and ideological bridgehead against liberated Africa. The role of the latter has already been demonstrated by events in Angola and also by the daily armed raids by Rhodesia's racist troops against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. All this is well-known and cannot be camouflaged by any slander aimed at distracting the attention of African countries and peoples from the true aims of the racist regimes' imperialist allies.

The visit to the United States by Ian Smith, ringleader of the Rhodesian racist regime, also testifies that the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban slander regarding events in southern Africa is patently obvious. The U.S. press and statesmen wanted to create the impression that this trip was taken at the initiative of I. Smith himself. At first the U.S. authorities even pretended that they opposed granting a visa to the racist ringleader. However, the visa was issued and Smith safely reached not only the United States but also...the State Department. U.S. Vice President Mondale declared that Smith was visiting as a "private individual". But literally the day after this statement was made, Smith was received at the State Department where he held talks on questions of a "settlement" in Rhodesia. Finally, the State Department asked I. Smith to "stay on" in the United States to continue the talks. Thus, in the space of a few days a "private individual transformed at the wave of magic wand into an official interlocutor of the secretary of state. Just what has become of I. Smith's "private" initiative?

What is happening here? The same vice president said that "we are neither for Smith nor against him." A curious stance for an official representative of the U S. Government! But let us try to understand the truth of the matter here. The United States is "not for Smith" because he has completely discredited himself in the "internal settlement" process. A racist remains a racist and I. Smith, although proclaiming the elimination of racial inequality in Rhodesia which causes education, medical and other services to become, or rather to remain, inaccessible as far as the African majority is concerned. It was no accident that the New York TIMES wrote--not without malice--that "the popularity of Ian Smith and his retinue (Africans--V. Kudryavtsev) in America cannot compensate for the lack of popularity in their own country" since "the 'internal settlement' has settled precisely nothing." For this very reason the U.S. ruling circles are "not for Smith". He has become incapable of camouflaging his regime in such a way that the wolves may be sated and the sheep may remain unscathed.

The U.S. ruling circles are "not against Smith" because they fear the African majority. They still hope to apply to the Salisbury regime a luster that will "blind" the Africans. For this reason they are doing all they can to draw the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which is continuing the arms struggle, into the "internal settlement" at the cost of splitting it.

It was for this reason that a "private individual"--the racist Ian Smith--was invited to Washington. While all this is going on there is time for the racists and their imperialist guardians to transform Rhodesia and Namibia into puppet states that would preserve not only the privileges of the white minority but also, and most important of all, the privileges of the imperialist powers, and primarily the United States.

The reality of the South African situation enables all those who are still capable of making a realistic analysis to see clearly that it is the policy of the United States and its allies, aimed at preserving the racist regimes which are flouting elementary human rights and the elementary rights of entire peoples, that is contributing to the exacerbation of tension and is fanning the danger of war. (Incidentally, in southern Africa the U.S. ruling circles are revealing with exceptional vigor the "defense of human rights" policy hobby horse on which they would like to ride into the world as the ruler of destinies of all peoples).

Isn't it clear that U.S. policy in southern Africa strikingly contradicts all UN decisions and recommendations on the liberation of the remaining colonies and the liquidation of racism and apartheid and also the decisions adopted by the Security Council on Rhodesia, Namibia and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa? And no fabrications about "Soviet-Cuban interference" will refute or hide this fact!

The Soviet Union's policy on southern African questions is based strictly and consistently on the UN declaration of granting independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted in 1960 on the Soviet Union's initiative. The USSR invariably demands the complete and strict fulfillment of the provisions of this declaration. It has always and will continue to support the national liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa struggling for the total liquidation of racism and apartheid and will continue to advocate independence for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the liberation of the people of South Africa from the fetters and trammels of apartheid.

At the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Our party will continue to support the freedom fighters! The Soviet Union is not seeking any benefits for itself, it is not after concessions; it is not seeking political dominance, and it is not after military bases. We are governed by the dictates of our revolutionary conscience, and our communist beliefs."

The consistent and principled pursuit of this policy unmasks all slanderers and liars. The peoples know how to recognize their friends and enemies and to distinguish truth and slander. And however hard the champions of racism and the false defenders of human rights try, they will not be able to whitewash their shameful deal with the racists, nor will they be able to deprive the peoples of Africa of their ally and friend, the Soviet Union. Nor are they capable of stopping or preventing the inevitable eradication of the infamy of racism and apartheid the world over.

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE TRADE DELEGATION--A delegation of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation, led by the secretary general, (Jean-Michel Bokomba Eyanguma), has arrived for an official friendship visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Central Council of the USSR trade unions. During the talks which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, there was a study of the development of traditional bilateral links and cooperation between Soviet and Congolese trade unions, as well as topical problems of the international trade union movement. [Text] [Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD]

INDOCHINA

GROWING KHMER ARMY MUTINY AGAINST PHNOM PENH REPORTED

LD271439Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA Correspondent M. Ilinskiy: "Disturbances in Cambodia"]

[Text] Hanoi--According to reports from Cambodia the struggle against the present Phnom Penh regime, which is an instrument for implementing Peking's hegemonic plans in Southeast Asia, is broadening. Hostilities are developing in 16 of the country's 19 provinces.

Observers reckon that the scale of the current actions is considerably greater than that of last May's actions. The main centers of action are the liberated areas in the provinces of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kompong Cham. Patriotic forces are active in the provinces of Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri and a number of others.

According to foreign press reports, fully equipped subunits of the Phnom Penh army are going over to Vietnamese side. An increasing number of Khmer soldiers and command personnel are becoming aware of the antipopular essence of the current Phnom Penh leadership's policy.

Recently, there has been a noticeable increase in Chinese interference in Cambodian affairs. Peking is urgently dispatching military equipment and ammunition to Cambodia.

SRV DEPUTY PREMIER CONDEMNS PRC, CAMBODIAN POLICIES

LD261612Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 26, TASS--Deputy Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Huynh Tan Phat has condemned the great-power hegemonistic course of Peking which is pursuing a policy of hatred in respect of Vietnam. In an interview to the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, he noted that by artificially ballooning the problem of ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam, Peking is trying to cause disorder and chaos in Vietnam. China's aim is to weaken Vietnam.

The deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam said that Vietnamese-Chinese relations had aggravated already during the Vietnamese people's liberation struggle. At the time Vietnam was fighting against American imperialism in the name of the interests of the socialist revolution, while China was planning to utilize its "aid" to Vietnam for its own benefit. It was already in the 1960's that Peking demanded that Vietnam fully do without Soviet aid. Peking promised to "compensate" this. But when Vietnam rejected these demands of the Chinese side, Peking rapidly began to scale down aid to Vietnam. openly and cynically stating that "he who is not against the USSR is an enemy of China".

The Peking leadership holds that Vietnam is the main obstacle to its hegemonistic ambitions in Southeast Asia, Huynh Tan Phat stressed.

Touching on Vietnam's relations with Kampuchea, he said: "Vietnam is rebuffing Kampuchea's aggressive attacks so as to defend its country and is acting on its own territory in areas bordering on Kampuchea. Should Phnom Penh resort to large-scale military actions and inflict considerable damage to the Vietnamese people, Vietnam will be forced to resort to appropriate reply measures." But, the Vietnamese deputy prime minister said, it appears that Vietnam has no need to resort to this because struggle against the present regime is now mounting throughout Kampuchea.

PEKING ACCUSED OF BEING BEHIND IENG SARY'S ASEAN TOUR

OW2914S1Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 28 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "An Ill-Intentioned Tour"]

[Text] The Peking authorities have openly shown their displeasure with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's [SRV] peace-loving policy. They have been unable to suppress their anger because, despite their widespread slanderous campaign against Vietnam, this country's international prestige has continued to grow.

SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's tour of Southeast Asian countries was a new landmark in developing friendship and consolidating peace in this part of the world. The useful documents signed by Premier Pham Van Dong on his visits to Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore have led to important measures to successfully develop trade, economic scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and these countries. The exchange of views on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity is of particular significance.

Even while Comrade Pham Van Dong was still making his successful tour, Peking hastily and brazenly organized a similar tour of Southeast Asian countries. This was not a tour made by some high-ranking official from Peking but by Ieng Sary, vice premier and concurrently foreign minister of Kampuchea. This did not change things a bit, however, since the whole world was aware that the Kampuchean leaders would not dare to go any place without Peking's consent. Dealing with Ieng Sary's Manila visit, the press in many countries stressed that he was trying to capitalize on his visit to whip up a violent slanderous campaign against the SRV.

In an interview with the New York TIMES, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV vice foreign minister, eloquently proved that the Kampuchean authorities receive no support from the peopleof Kampuchea but entirely rely on Peking to consolidate their position.

Following Peking's example, the Kampuchean leaders have sought to overcome domestic difficulties by making war preparations, whipping up an atmosphere of fear, carrying on an anti-Vietnam campaign and preparing for new military adventures. All such irrational moves require a great deal of manpower and wealth, particularly at a time when Kampuchea's economy is facing an extremely critical situation.

According to the world press, many more Chinese ships have been transporting weapons to Kampuchea over the past weeks. Certainly, Peking's intention is to continue the undeclared war against the SRV until the last Kampuchean soldier.

The Chinese authorities believe that by constantly causing tension and inciting one nation to oppose another they will easily attain their ultimate goal of ruling Southeast Asia as Mao Tse-tung urged in the past.

At present, Peking's leaders have not yet relinquished these maneuvers. Ieng Sary's visit to Southeast Asian countries was maliciously and solely aimed at thwarting the SRV's efforts toward peace and at undermining peace and cooperation in Asia.

NORTHEAST ASIA

'REAL ACTION' NEEDED TO SHOW JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP TOWARD USSR

LD271511Y Moscow IZESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura article: "Dangerous Trends"]

[Text] Tokyo--On 23 October the instruments of ratifying the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" were exchanged in Toyko between Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda and Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who arrived in Tokyo as head of a Chinese delegation. Thus, the treaty, ratified by the Japanese Diet on 18 October, came into force.

"Peace and friendship..."--these words usually arouse only respect. However, the whole course of the protracted talks between Tokyo and Peking on signing the treaty, and its text, indicate that only the second of the five articles in the treaty has real content. "Each side opposes efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish hegemony"--this apparently innocent formula in fact leaves no doubt as to its orientation. The Chinese leadership does not make it hard to guess whom it intends to "oppose" and against whom it is trying to turn Japan. This is indicated by the PRC Constitution, which officially declares the pivotal line of its state policy to be the formation of a united international front directed against the USSR. According to Peking's designs, the treaty with Japan is to become an important link in the chain of the Chinese leadership's anti-Soviet strategy.

During debates connected with the ratification of the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty," the Japanese Government gave repeated assurances that the document was of a purely peaceful nature. However, the facts indicate the opposite, starting with the fact that the first Chinese visitor to Tokyo after the signing of the treaty was Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff. He arrived in Japan at the invitation of "colleagues" from Japan's military department. But this invitation was sent, as became clear during the Diet's debates, on the recommendation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

A short time later, a three-man Japanese delegation set off for China. The delegation consisted of retired Air Force General Tanaka, considered a major expert in military aircraft building; former General Okawara, a leading specialist in military electronics and radio communications; and Engineer Ozawa, recently engaged in missile weapon design in the Japanese Army.

Peking's interest in such specialists is understandable. But how are we to understand the Japanese authorities' official assurances that "Japan does not intend to cooperate with China in the military technical sphere"? The question is all the more clearly justified when it is remembered that the delegation of "retired specialists" was the 12th military delegation to make the Tokyo-Peking trip in the last 18 months.

Authoritative state spokesmen have repeatedly stated in the Japanese Diet that there can be no question of supplying weapons, ammunition or military hardware to China. However, according to the well-informed weekly TOYO KEIZAI, "an exchange of military information is already taking place" between Japan and China, and "spare parts for weapons and military hardware are being sent from Japan to China through Hong Kong."

Such striking discrepancies between assurances and deeds could be considered surprising were it not for the fact that the viewpoint of some Japanese leaders on the need to "strengthen China against the Soviet Union" can be clearly seen in all this.

As the newspaper MAINICHI reported as early as July, no less a person than Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda stated at the Bonn meeting of leaders of the leading capitalist countries that "stability and peace in Asia would be promoted by strengthening China's economic and military might against the Soviet Union." The fact that this statement was no accident was confirmed by debates in the Diet on 13 October. During these debates the foreign minister confirmed that "the Japanese Government supports China's desire to modernize its armed forces" and that it "does not object to strengthening China's military might."

Sentiments of alarm engendered by the signing of the "peace and friendship treaty" are becoming widespread in Asian and Pacific countries. President F. Marcos of the Philippines, in particular, noted openly in a recent speech that "Asian countries feel threatened by the strengthening of Sino-Japanese ties." General (Umardani), one of the Indonesian leaders, stressed at a Japanese-Indonesian conference that the treaty signed by Peking and Tokyo could have dangerous consequences for peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific. Revealing the essence of such sentiments, Japan's ASAHI newspaper writes in an editorial: "Southeast Asian countries are alarmed at the possibility of joint Sino-Japanese domination being established over them."

The ratified treaty is fraught with danger to the security not only of other countries but of Japan itself. Today, when Peking is gambling on using Japan's industrial, scientific and technical potential to strengthen its army, the Chinese leaders are full of love and friendship for Japan. But how will China behave when it has fulfilled its goals? This is by no means an idle question. It was no accident that Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, told the Japanese foreign minister that "the question of the territorial affiliation of the Senkaku Islands can be set aside for 20-30 years." Peking's leaders are allowing that time to prepare for sending their forces into that region. And it is obviously not just a question of Senkaku; Mao Tse-tung detaching from Japan the Okinawa Islands, which are an independent prefecture of that country.

Japan's shortsighted complicity toward Peking could end in disaster both for other Asian peoples and for the Japanese people themselves. Awareness of the possibility of such an outcome from the rapprochement between Peking and Tokyo is becoming increasingly widespread here.

The more obvious the anti-Soviet orientation of Peking's foreign policy course becomes and the more openly the Chinese leadership seeks to nullify the achievements of Soviet-Japanese ties, the more distinctly concern for the future of Soviet-Japanese relations is heard in the speeches of Japanese public figures and politicians. What will the government's foreign policy course in relation to the Soviet Union be? How are they to avoid falling into Peking's arms which openly aims to undermine Soviet-Japanese ties? Such questions are being heard more frequently and loudly in Japan.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that sober-minded Japanese figures are now appealing for a return to the Soviet initiative for signing a treaty on neighborliness and cooperation and for a businesslike approach to the draft put forward by the Soviet Union. Japanese observer O. Kaihara, in particular, asks: "Isn't it strange for the Japanese Government to lock the draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan away in a safe?" T. Aso, president of the chamber of trade and industry of young Japanese businessmen, advocates discussion of that draft treaty in the weekly SEKAI SHUHO.

Judging from statements by Japanese state and political leaders, they advocate the development of Soviet-Japanese relations. Answering a question from the EKONOMISTO weekly on the nature of Japan's principled course in relation to the USSR after the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty, M. Ohira, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said: "Of course, it will be a course of friendship with the USSR."

Many such assurances are heard here at present. What is lacking is real action to back up the sincerity of such statements. There are considerable opportunities for such actions. And for the Japanese side to move onto their practical implementation could open the door to the development of Soviet-Japanese relations in a direction according with the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Japan and the interests of international security in Asia. Only such an approach can avert the development of the trends dangerous to the cause of peace which can be discerned through the prism of the Sino-Japanese treaty.

TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT ENCOURAGED JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW270448Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Oct 78 OW

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held a press conference in Tokyo after having completed his talks with Japanese leaders. He is still continuing his visit, but we can make an interim report on its results. The following is a report filed by Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov:

During his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, (?at official functions) and at his press conference, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping once again expressed his views concerning Peking's major policy goals of obstructing detente and plunging the world into another world war. No matter whom he talks to, he always tries to frighten the other party with the world "hegemonism" and urges that party to fight against it.

The Soviet Union has been branded as a hegemonic power in Chinese party and government documents, Chinese press comment and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's statements. Moreover, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has (?repeated) Peking's interpretation that the Sino-Japanese treaty obligates Japan to take countermeasures with China against any country that the Peking leaders regard as hegemonic.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping asked the Japanese leaders: Isn't the Soviet Union trying to maneuver Japan into aiding Vietnam? In other words, he was warning Japan that since Peking includes Vietnam in the list of hegemonists, it would be breaching its obligation to oppose hegemonism if it tries to establish trade and economic relations with Vietnam. Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has taken advantage of his current visit to (?encourage) the Japanese militarists. He has supported the existence of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, which is the foundation of the imperialists' aggressive strategy in Asia and welcomed the buildup of Japan's military potential.

In the eyes of the majority of the Japanese people, Japan is clearly (?orbiting around) Peking. ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, which is strongly calling for Japan's demilitarization and neutrality, is studying countermeasures against the negative effects that Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's remarks will have on the antiwar democratic movement in Japan. A representative of the Japanese Communist Party, on the other hand, said Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping trampled upon the five principles of peace set forth in the Sino-Japanese treaty.

SONODA PROPOSALS AIMED AT 'FETTERING' JAPAN TO PENTAGON

LD271415Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 24 October, TASS--Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda has suggested that the level of U.S. representation in the Japanese-U.S. consultative commission on the security treaty be upgraded. The head of the Japanese Foreign Ministry has announced the need to bring the U.S. secretaries of state and defense into this organ.

Local political observers believe the new Japanese step is an attempt to enhance the commission's role in elaborating a joint military strategy for Japan and the United States in this part of the world and to fetter Japan still further to the Pentagon's global policy.

As the newspaper MAINICHI notes, the Japanese Government's initiative is indissolubly linked with the change in the Asian political situation since the conclusion of the so-called Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" and with the trend toward establishing closer relations between Peking and Washington.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES GROWTH IN DPRK CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD271119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Advances in Large-Scale Chemistry"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 October--The DPRK's chemical industry is one of the most intensively developing sectors of the country's economy. Over the past three decades mineral fertilizer production alone has increased from 400,000 to 3 million tons a year.

The dynamic development of the republic's large-scale chemical industry has been made possible thanks to the radical modernization of old enterprises and the commissioning of new ones. Hungnam chemical combine, modernized in the postwar years with the Soviet Union's assistance, alone produces more than 300 types of chemicals annually, including 1 million tons of mineral fertilizers.

Other enterprises have also grown. Thus, the first stage of the "Ponghwa" chemical plant was commissioned recently. Construction of the "Youth" petrochemical combine is nearly completion in the city of Anju. A large ammonia plant will be constructed in the city of Aoji with the USSR's technical assistance.

PARTY GREETS KOMSOMOL ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD262030Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[CPSU Central Committee greetings to Komsomol]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets and cordially congratulates Komsomols and all Soviet young people on the great festival marking the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol. Created on the initiative of great Lenin, the Komsomol, under the leadership of the Communist Party, has traveled a long and heroic path. The Komsomol and its glorious history are unbreakably linked to the biography of all generations of Soviet people. Almost 150 million people have passed through the ranks of the school that builds communists. The Komsomol brightly personifies the revolutionary times, romance and eternal youth of the land of soviets, the desire of young men and women to live, work and struggle in a Leninist manner, in a communist manner.

Together with communists and all the working people, Komsomols fought fearlessly on the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. They worked tirelessly at the construction sites of the first 5-year plans and the postwar recovery. The Leninist Komsomol made a great contribution to the construction of an advanced socialist society and is an active, creative force and a spirited organizer of Soviet young people. The labor and battle feats of the Komsomol have been deservedly marked by the motherland. Its banner has six Orders of the Soviet Union. The Komsomols of the 1970s are sacredly [as heard] maintaining the noteworthy traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. They are worthily continuing the great causes of the older generations. Young people are firmly struggling to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, to raise production efficiency and work quality. In a militant spirit, with characteristic vigor, they are taking part in mastering the riches of Siberia and the Far East, in transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone; they are mastering the knowledge and achievements of science, technology and culture.

The Komsomol is helping the party raise the younger generation to have great ideological conviction, love of labor, moral purity and to be ready at any moment to defend the socialist fatherland. In all its acts the Komsomol honorably proves its right to be named the shock detatchment of the young builders of communism. In conditions of mature socialism exceptionally favorable opportunities have been created for the all-round and harmonious development of theyoung generation. The new USSR Constitution has opened up broad horizons for the manifestation of the creative activity of the Leninist Komsomol and all Soviet young people. The CPSU Central Committee firmly believes that the Komosmol, closely allied with the party, will continue in the front ranks of the creators of the new society, to instill a Marxist-Leninist outlook and the readiness, will and ability to build communism in young people.

Long live the Komsomol, the militant helper and reliable reserve of the CPSU! Glory to the young generation of our great motherland! Under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to the victory of communism!

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR KOMSOMOL JUBILEE

ID262132Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Delegations from the fraternal socialist countries are arriving in Moscow to take part in the celebration of the Komsomol's 60th anniversary, said Laszlo Marothy, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee, in an interview with our correspondent:

[Marothy--recorded in Hungarian fading into Russian translation] It was with great joy that we accepted the Komsomol Central Committee's invitation to the Soviet Union for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the fraternal youth organization. The history and deeds of the Leninist Komsomol have always been for us a shining example of how one must live, work and dream. At home, in Hungary, we are marking this jubilee very widely. There was a plenum of the Hungarian Communist youth league Central Committee this week, which adopted a message of greetings to the Komsomol Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th jubilee. A festive soiree was held at the House of Soviet Science and Culture devoted to the glorious date; organized by the USSR Embassy in Hungary and the Budapest Town Committee of the Komsomol. The republic's mass media are giving wide coverage to this important event in the life of Soviet youth, in the life of the youth of all the socialist countries. Much attention was attracted by the interview with Comrade Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, published in many of our newspapers, in which he told of the glorious deeds of Soviet Komsomol members in the past 60 years. It was with joy that we set foot on Soviet soil today. We bring sincere greetings and best wishes for Soviet youth from all Hungarian youths.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION MEETING HELD IN KREMLIN 27 OCT

Leaders Present

LD271430Y Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--The celebration meeting held in the Kremlin today, is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol--the mass public and political organization of Soviet youth.

Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders are attending the meeting. Together with them are veterans of the October Revolution and the youth communist movement, representatives of the delegations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the youth unions of the socialist countries.

Nearly 6,000 young people, who packed the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to capacity, represent the 38 million strong Lenin Komsomol. They met the appearance in the hall of the Red Banner of the Komsomol decorated with the six others with a standing ovation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on October reports the celebration meeting, and adds: "Those taking part in the session greeted with a stormy standing ovation Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov."

Komsomol Letter to CPSU Read

LD272100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Letter to the CPSU Central Committee and its General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, from participants in the meeting of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol Aktiv of Moscow and Koskovskaya Oblast; read out in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses by female stonemason (Tatyana Vagnina)--live]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Leonid Ilich, by shock labor, by shock study, by successes in scientific-technical and artistic creativity and by exemplary military services, Komsomol members and the entire Soviet young generation are marking this great and joyful day--the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol. The Komsomol meeting under the slogan "Loyal to the Behests of Lenin," in which 60 million [as heard] boys and girls took part, became a shining demonstration of loyalty to the cause of October and the monolithic cohesion of Soviet youth with the Communist Party. Every young person received with his whole heart the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the Leninist Komsomol as a new expression of the party's boundless faith in the young generation. We are proud that the party considers the Komsomol a shock detachment of young builders of communism. We shall justify with our entire lives the trust shown in us. [applause]

We shall always live, work and fight in a Leninist manner, in a communist manner, devoting all our energy, knowledge and efforts to realizing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the great designs of the party. [applause]. Our dear party, accept the love and devotion of the 38-million-strong Komsomol and of all generations of young fighters, filial gratitude for the high distinction--the commemorative Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

We are boundlessly proud that this banner was handed to the Komsomol by you, dear Leonid Ilich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a true continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin, outstanding party and state figure of the present times. Your brilliant life has been devoted to serving the great cause of the party, the homeland and the working people. For every young person, your life is an inspiring example of communist conviction, courage, energy and purposefulness, emotional generosity and warmth. [applause]

We solemnly promise the party and you, dear Leonid Ilich, that we will keep pure and hold high the Red Banner. Always and in everything we will strive to equal communists. [applause]

Under the leadership of Lenin's party our union of young fighters acquired manhood, tackled feats of arms and labor, and showed mass heroism on behalf of the beloved fatherland. Komsomol members of all generations preserved through all trials boundless loyalty to Lenin's behests. They have been in the forefront of socialist and communist construction. We have always been learning and are learning from communists how to profoundly and creatively master the eternal and all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

Komsomol organizations will step up work in the ideological and class tempering of young people, in the education of boys and girls on examples of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's life and work on revolutionary battle and labor traditions of the party and the people. The Komsomol sees its task as instilling in young people an active life outlook, high principles of communist ethics and morals, implacability toward hostile ideology and affirmation of the Soviet way of life by word and deed. [applause]

We have always learned and are learning from communists a communist attitude toward work--to constantly strengthen the might of our homeland, to work better today than yesterday and tomorrow better than today--that is our precept. Komsomol organizations will spare no effort to struggle still more actively for increased labor productivity and scientific-technical progress, for economy and thrift, for efficiency and quality at every work place. Komsomol members, all boys and girls, will study more persistently, acquire more knowledge and master the latest achievements of science, culture, technology and industry.

We have always learned and are learning from communists to boundlessly love our homeland, to uphold and strengthen the unbreakable friendship of the fraternal peoples of our country, to translate into life the fundamental law of the country of soviets, to sacredly discharge the obligations of citizens of the world's first socialist state of the whole people. The Komsomol organizations see their task as continuing to raise young girls and boys as true internationalist partriots capable of worthily continuing the traditions of their father's selfless courage. Our life is a particle of our homeland; we are always ready at the party's first call to rise to defend the gains of the Great October Revolution. [applause]

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Leninist Komsomol will steadfastly strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation with the youth leagues of fraternal socialist countries. It will unfailingly show solidarity with the struggle of young people against imperialism, neocolonialism, reaction and fascism and for peace, democracy, and social progress. [applause] We have always learned and are learning from communists how to be steadfast, conscious and active fighters for the cause of the party to assess what has been achieved in an exacting way; and to continue to the end what has been started. Following the behests of Lenin, Komsomol organizations will every day, in practical deeds, teach Komsomol members the high responsibility they bear as Komsomol members, raise their vanguard role in study, labor and socio-political life and strengthen discipline and organization. [applause]

The heroic path of the Leninist Komsomol leads us to new achievements. The strength of the Komsomol is in party guidance. We shall always strengthen the league of young Leninists, the militant helper and reliable reserve of the party. [applause] To us, the young generation of the 1970's--workers, kolkhoz farmers, specialists, scientists, students, pupils and servicemen in the Soviet Army and Navy--has been allotted the great happiness of continuing the sacred cause of our fathers and grandfathers, passionate fighters for communism. Young boys and girls are proud of this and are profoundly aware of the revolutionary continuity of the generations. Together with the party and together with the people--this has been, is and will ever remain our main Komsomol law. [applause]

In accepting from you, dear Leonid Ilich, the commemorative Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, a symbol of loyalty to the revolution, the homeland and the great party of Lenin, we solemnly promise to carry it on high along the path of new heroic achievements to the complete victory of communism. [applause]

Glory to our own Communist Party! Glory to our Soviet homeland! Long live communism! [applause]

[From] The participants in the festive meeting of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol aktiv of the City of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast. [Prolonged, stormy applause]

Brezhnev Speech

LD271525Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1413 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a solemn session in the Congress Palace of the Kremlin to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Komsomols, esteemed veterans of the party and the Komsomol, esteemed foreign guests, dear friends.

Our party's Central Committee has adopted a decision: In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol and marking the great services of the Komsomol to communist construction, to award the Komsomol the memorial Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee. [prolonged, stormy applause]

This is a special award. The Red Banner is a symbol of the revolution, a symbol of the self-sacrificing struggle for the freedom and happiness of working people. Under this banner the Bolsheviks, headed by the great Lenin, led the working people to the barricades, to storm the Winter Palace and to storm the old world. With this banner the Soviet people, led by its Communist Party, won victories of worldwide historical significance in bloody battles against the fascist aggressor. Now too, in building a new society, it is going confidently along the path of communist construction. More and more millions of the people of the world are standing under revolutionary banners in our time. This is the natural onward march of history.

The Red Banner is an award to all generations of Komsomol members--to all those who took part in the swift attack by the first mounted army, who built the Dneproges and the Magnitka, and who hoisted the banner of victory over the Reichstag, to those who restored the national economy that was destroyed by the war, and who tilled the virgin land; to those who today, following the call of their Komsomol hearts, are working in factories and on construction sites, in fields and on dairy farms, have devoted themselves to the cause of the people's education and health care, and who are guarding the peace and security of their beloved homeland, [applause] in a word all who are selflessly struggling to implement the grandiose plans of communist construction. Already at the Third Congress of the Komsomol in October 1910, Lenin called upon Komsomol members to make their lives' task the building of a communist society, and urged them that, every day in any village or any town, young people should fulfill practically each task in community work, even the smallest or the simplest. These are the words of Lenin. [applause]

These words of Lenin remain the action program for you, the Soviet youth of the 1970s. The Komsomol is today also Lenin's shock brigade, tens of millions of whose members, young enthusiasts, are carrying out great deeds, not only fighting a way through the Tayga, the mountains and the permafrost of the Bam, transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone, and erecting the largest hydro-electric stations on the Yenisei and the Angara. They are also advancing our communist cause, confirming by their example true Marxism-Leninism, uniting the achievements of modern science with labor for the benefit of the people. [applause]

The 25th CPSU Congress set a specific and at the same time imposing task for the social, economic and spiritual development of our Soviet homeland. We now travel in each day a distance that in the past required weeks, or perhpas even months. This underlines the significance of everything that you and I are doing and the responsibility that we voluntarily, through our convictions as communists-Komsomols, took upon ourselves--responsibility for everything, for success and for problems [sboy]--responsibility for the achievements of self-discipline and conscientiousness, development of productive forces needed to make communist ideals a reality.

In presenting our younger generation with the Red Banner, we communists are firmly convinced that the Leninist Komsomol will continue to honorably justify the party's faith, devoting all its efforts to our socialist fatherland. With all my heart I congratuate you, dear friends, on the party's honorary and lofty award. [prolonged cheering, chanting, rhythmic clapping lasting for 75 seconds]

May you always be true to the banner of the revolution! [applause, cheering]

May the Red Banner with the portrait of great Lenin inspire you to new achievements in the name of the triumph of communism! [cheering, applause: lasting for 90 seconds]

Komsomol First Secretary Speaks

LD271700Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, October 27, TASS--The first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee Boris Pastukhov said at the meeting:

"A special meaning and significance are imparted to our holiday by the fact that the commemorative Red Banner was presented to the Komsomol by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev. A true Leninist, an outstanding leader of our party and state, a wise tutor of youth, he embodies the unbreakable successiveness of the exploit of communists and YCL-ers of all generations. His entire heroic life and struggle for the happiness of working people serve as a vivid model for young people. A most profound sense of ideological conviction, bolshevik passion, courage, selflessness, titanic work, warm-heartedness and modesty have earned Leonid Brezhnev great prestige, and deep and pure love of the Lenin Komsomol, of Soviet youth, the respect of the progressive youth of the whole world".

The banner that was today presented to the YCL will "always inspire YCL-ers, young men and women to new accomplishments in the name of communism", Boris Pastukhov said.

"Today," said the first secretary of the YCL Central Committee, "the 38-million-strong Lenin Komsomol, all the Soviet youth, are enthusiastically taking part in carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the tasks set by the Central Committee of the party and Leonid Brezhnev in his very profound, program speech at the 18th Congress of the YCL".

"The party has created all conditions for the growth of the Komsomol's role in a society of developed socialism", Boris Pastukhov said. "They are regarded in the Constitution of the USSR of which the first anniversary was recently celebrated by our country. It is with the YCL's activities that the party links a solution of major political, economic and social tasks at the present stage of communist construction."

"The central task of every YCL organization is to educate the young people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of readiness to respond to the first call of the motherland to defend socialism. Today the Komsomol's front is together with the fraternal youth leagues of the socialist countries, with democratically minded youth of the world wherever people are fighting, on an increasingly large scale, against imperialism and neocolonialism, fascism and racism, for peace, democracy and social progress," he said.

The Soviet young people approve of the wise foreign policy of the party, support the many-faceted activities of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, Leonid Brezhnev, activities aimed at carrying out the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, said Boris Pastikhov.

Vietnamese Delegate Hits PRC

LD272012Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Ho Chi Minh City, to solemn session in the Kremlin Congress Palace to mark the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol--live in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation]

[Excerpt] The young people and all people of Vietnam have but one sacred desire: to live in peace and build the future of their homeland in independence and freedom. But the revisionist forces of the Peking ruling circles have long been cherishing great-power hegemonistic designs in relation to Vietnam and other countries in our region. Immediately after the victory of the Vietnamese people in the war against the U.S. militarists and their henchmen, Peking began to consider the existence of a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam an obstacle to its expansionist plans in Southeast Asia, using the counterrevolutionary group of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Kampuchea to unleash war on the borders of our country.

Again, recently, the Peking authorities fabricated the story about so-called persecution of Chinese nationals in Vietnam in order to have a pretext for unilaterally stopping their economic aid to Vietnam and recalling the Chinese specialists. They have broken their agreement and are using their army, air force and navy to violate the borders and intrude into the airspace and territorial waters of our country. It is perfectly plain that the Peking leadership, contrary to the interests of the Chinese people, are carrying out a policy of hostility toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, creating a threat to peace and security both in Southeast Asia and in the world. The young people and people of our country, led by our glorious Communist Party, have dealt a resolute rebuff to the encroachments on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. They will undoubtedly overcome all obstacles and successfully continue communist building, forming a reliable bulwark of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

FESTIVE DEMONSTRATION HELD ON RED SQUARE 28 OCT

LD282250Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] A festive demonstration is now in progress on the capital's Red Square. A festive meeting of Moscow's Komsomol members and young people devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol ended there a few minutes ago. Before the start of the meeting the capital's young people laid flowers at the mausoleum. At 1400 Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom and the Komsomol Central Committee, and eminent military chiefs climbed up onto the Lenin Mausoleum. Here in Red Square there are honorary guests of the Komsomol festival, party veterans, envoys of the union republics' Komsomols and young production frontrankers and innovators.

Addressing the meeting, Aleksandr Bortsov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol, said that the party's high award and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm fatherly words at the festive meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses inspire the young generation and obligate every Komsomol member to work and study with even more enthusiasm and steadfastness, taking their cue from the communists.

After the meeting ended, pioneers handed flowers to the Presidium, and a many-thousands strong demonstration began.

Columns of Moscow's Komsomol members and young people, students, and those attending vocational and technical colleges and general education schools were the first to pass through Red Square.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1429 GMT on 28 October adds:

["The appeal addressed by the manifestation's participants to the Communist Party says: There is no honour for us higher or a duty more sacred than to follow the party and to emulate the communists in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for a lasting peace and happiness of the peoples, for communist ideals'."]

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL SESSION IN KIEV

AU271351Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A solemn session of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, the Kiev city and oblast Komsomol Committees dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol was held in Kiev yesterday.

The hall of the Ukraina Culture Palace was festively decorated and flooded with light. Side by side with the young guards of the 5-year period, who brought to the hall the vigor of plant shops and kolkhoz fields, were party and Komsomol veterans who made the present happy day possible with their valor and heroism. There were also advanced production workers, innovators and youth mentors present.

At 1900, Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Botvin, Batchanko, Vashchenko, Petr Leontyevich Pogrebnyak, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Gerasimov, Malanchuk and Yakov Petrovich Pogrebnyak took their seats in the Presidium to the applause of the audience. Along with them there were Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee Bureau members, oblast Komsomol committee first secretaries, the republic's prominent people, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

The solemn session was opened by Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by the audience, addressed the solemn session.

With great enthusiasm the solemn session participants adopted messages of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. The solemn session was adjourned. The audience rose and sang the party anthem, the Internationale, with inspiration.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 29 NOV

LD290538Y Moscow TASS in English 0526 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to hold the tenth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on November 29, 1978, in Moscow.

CSA REPORTS ON STATE GRAIN SALES IN THREE AREAS OF RSFSR

LD272256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1629 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that the agricultural workers of Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain crops to the state. A total of 4.351 million tons of grain crops have been delivered by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnodarskiy Kray; 3.178 million tons of wheat, the basic food crop, have been sold. The farms of Rostovskaya Oblast have also delivered the total of 4.351 million tons of grain crops to procurement points; this is 822,000 tons more than envisaged in the plan. The farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray have sold 2.55 million tons of grain crops; this is more than envisaged in the plan. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully provided themselves with grain crop seeds for next year's harvest. While overfulfilling the state plans for the procurement of grain crops, the farms of Rostovskaya Oblast did not fulfill the plan for the sale of millet. The farms of Stavropolskiy Kray did not fulfill the plans for the sale of buckwheat. The sale of grain crops to the state continues.

CSA DATA ON AZERBAIJAN CROP SALES TO STATE REPORTED

LD282236Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] According to the date of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, Azerbaijan's farms have delivered to the procurement points and processing enterprises 353,000 tons of grain and 586,000 tons of raw cotton. Republican farmers have sold to the state 875,000 tons of grapes; more than 600,000 tons of vegetables and tens of thousands of tons of fruits, potatoes, gourd crops and 17,000 tons of first grade tea leaves. The sale of agricultural produce to the state is continuing.

KURSKAYA, GORKOVSKAYA OBLASTS FULFILL GRAIN SALES PLEDGES

LD292318Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that farmers in Kurskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts have fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. From kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kurskaya Oblast 1.06 million tons of grain have been sent to the country's procurement points. The wheat sales plan has been considerably overfulfilled. Farms in Gorkovskaya Oblast have sent 359,000 tons of grain to the procurement points. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of these oblasts have fully insured supplies of grain seeds for next year's harvest.

While fulfilling state plans for grain purchases, farms in Kurskaya Oblast have not fulfilled the plan for rye, groat and leguminous crops; farms in Gorkovskaya Oblast have not fulfilled the plan for rye and buckwheat.

The sale of grain to the state continues.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 25-29 OCT

LD280630/LD300214 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0205 GMT on 25 October reports that in Kazakhstan 16 million hectares of winter fallow have been plowed, which is 90 percent of the arable land for autumn cultivation.

The radio reports at 0100 GMT on 27 October that the harvesting of sunflower seeds has been completed in east Kazakhstan and some 60,000 tons have been delivered. In Chelyabinskaya Oblast more than 2 million hectares of winter fallow have been plowed; this is 96 percent of the plan.

At 0500 GMT on 27 October the radio reports that 800,000 tons of cotton have been harvested to date in Tadzhikistan, which is over 90 percent of the plan. The pledge is 900,000 tons. In Kirgizia, 1.4 million tons of sugar beets have been sold to the state. The yield is higher this year than last year.

The radio also reports at 1500 GMT that the Kuban has delivered more than 4.35 million tons of grain and has sold 2.17 million tons of wheat, including 1,255 tons of strong varieties. The plan for selling hybrid corn seed has been overfulfilled. The Don has also delivered more than 4.35 million tons of grain crops. Three times more strong-variety wheat has been produced than was planned.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 28 October reports that the harvest has ended in Irkutskaya Oblast; almost 1 million hectares were sown to grain crops and the yield was nearly 15.5 quintals per hectare despite bad weather conditions.

The radio reports at 1700 GMT on 28 October that in the Uzbekistan cotton harvest 20 rayons have already delivered cotton in accord with enhanced socialist pledges and that Kashkadarinskaya Oblast leads the field in competition.

At 1445 GMT on 29 October the radio reports that the Kazakhstan rice harvest has been completed. This year, the radio continues, the harvest has been grown in complicated conditions but cultivators have offset bad weather with experience and good organization. The radio also says that Alma-Atinskaya Oblast has become a major producer of rice and that some 17,000 hectares of arid land have been handed over for use here.

PRAVDA REPORTS LATEST CORN, RICE, BEET HARVEST FIGURES

LD271527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--The country's farms are finishing the harvesting of late crops. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 23 October kolkhozes and sovkhozes had harvested 17.1 million hectares of corn--92 percent of the plan. Rice is still being brought in. Some 532,000 hectares have been harvested.

The beet growers are hard at work. Last week they lifted 572,000 hectares of beet. The total harvest os far is 3.3 million hectares--90 percent of the plan.

Potatoes, sunflower, fibre flax and hemp continue to be gathered in and perennial grasses are being threshed for seed.

At the same time, a sound foundation is being laid for next year. Winter crops have been sown on 35.9 million hectares and 91.1 million hectares have been plowed.

NEW SOVIET SATELLITES WILL BENEFIT HAM RADIO STUDENTS

LD271546Y Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--Two radio ham training and experimental satellites, Radio-1 and Radio-2, have been orbited in the Soviet Union. They were designed and built by students of Moscow's higher schools and amateur radio enthusiasts of the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy of the USSR (DOSAAF). These spacecraft were put into orbit by one booster rocket together with the Cosmos-1045 satellite.

The radio satellites will enable radio hams to make radio contact on ultra-short waves over thousands of kilometres. Soviet students will be able for the first time to use in their studies the information coming from the satellites.

Apart from applied uses--an opportunity for amateur radio enthusiasts to make radio contact--the student designing bureaus and radio hams of DOSAAF will be able to tackle a number of research problems in the course of the flight. The body of one of the spacecraft is not hermetically sealed so that its apparatus could be tested in open space.

The radio hams already took part in a space experiment. On October 4, 1957, at the call of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the radio signals of the first Soviet satellite were received by 10,000 radio hams in the Soviet Union. In all, 26,000 collectively or individually owned radio units are operating in the Soviet Union.

SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-31 CREW CONTINUE SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

LD271230Y Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been staying in orbit for 134 days.

The crew is performing a vast program of planned research and experiments on board the scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31.

Today, using the Kristall facility, the cosmonauts performed the technological experiment in order to produce, in conditions of weightlessness, a semi-conductor material, lead telluride.

During the day, the cosmonauts are also engaged in physical exercises using a vacuum space suit Chibis. The temperature inside the station is maintained at 20 degrees centigrade and the pressure--770 millimetres mercury column.

Vladimir Kovalenok's and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov's condition is good.

COSMONAUTS PREPARING TO END MISSION, RETURN TO EARTH

LD301152Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

On Sunday, October 29, their last day off in orbit, Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexandr Ivanchenkov were congratulated by flight commanders on the successful completion of the scientific program. The results of their more than four months long work are a great contribution to world cosmonautics.

More than 50 technological experiments were made in Splav ("alloy") and Kristall plants. Hundreds of photographs were made by automatic and hand cameras. Tens of biological objects have gone through various stages of development in outer space conditions. In addition, they have carried out a large number of unique medical experiments; hundreds of pages with drawings and descriptions of rate phenomena observed in the atmosphere and on the earth's surface. This is only a short list of accomplishments which crowned the longest ever space flight.

All the preceding expeditions in Salyut spacecraft yielded for science very rich information about the mechanism of the long effect of weightlessness on human organism. The rate of growth of this knowledge was rather high--from expedition to expedition. The length of flight grew roughly by month and now it is ready [as received] four and a half months. Naturally the program of medical support of long flights is deepening. Terrestrial gravity after weightless proves to be a more difficult trial for the cosmonauts then getting accustomed to life in orbit. Careful preparations for this trial are under way on board, where the crew is vigorously carrying out a pre-landing complex of experiments, and in Baykonur Cosmodrome where the cosmonauts will be met by the personnel of the scientific-rehabilitation centre.

Preparations for Return Continue

LD281928Y Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The two Soviet cosmonauts in space are as usual spending the weeking in active rest. "This morning they wrote up the results of the experiments carried out during the week and vacuum-cleaned their orbital station. They will also be giving much time to physical exercises in preparation for their return to earth. A radio communication session is to enable them to speak to their families and friends. The two cosmonauts have now been in orbit for 135 days."

Cosmonauts Concluding Return Program

LD290758Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are concluding the program of scientific explorations, and are now paying the main attention to preparations for returning to earth, the newspaper PRAVDA reports today.

They have been in an orbital flight for four months and a half. The preparations for the return boil down to two operations: re-activating the transport ship Soyuz-31 and conservation of the Salyut-6.

By four cameras of different types the cosmonauts shot kilometres of cine-and photographic film, depicting events taking place on earth, inside the orbital complex and in space around it. About 60 meltings have been carried at Kristall and Splav units in the course of more than 50 experiments; about 50 different substances and their modifications have been obtained; seven technological processes have been explored.

New information has been put at the disposal of biologists, medical men, glaciologists, volcanologists, oceanologists, firemen. Discovered, for instance, has been the earlier-unknown regularity of glacial movement in Latin American mountains. The cosmonauts observed seven forest fires in Australia.

Thanks to the visiting crews, a major part of the results of the experiments that have been carried out went to laboratories on earth yet before the end of the main flight. Scientists now have a possibility to introduce the necessary correctives and supplements to the carrying out of experiments.

Cosmonauts Weightlessness Discussed

LD271547Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

["Special correspondent" B. Konovalov dispatch: "In an Ocean of Weightlessness"]

[Excerpts] Flight Control Center--The flight by Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov--unprecedented in the history of cosmonautics--is under the special supervision of doctors, who can call it off at any time if the need arises. Apart from direct supervision, special medical days are held about once a week with a detailed examination of the cosmonauts using the entire arsenal of modern equipment. After each of these days, the specialists meet for a particular kind of consultation in the blue hall of the Flight Control Center. Each one shares the results of "narrow" areas of examination and all together generally evaluate the state of the organisms and outline preventive treatment measures. So far, the conclusion of the doctors has been the same: "The flight can continue according to plan. The condition of the crew gives no cause for concern."

Weightlessness has its effect on "newcomers" in space, but it is an active factor that precipitates changes in the human organism. Coming into a strange environment, the human organism immediately begins to make adjustments or to adapt, as the specialists say.

First of all the "sensors" in the organism that, unnoticed by us under earth conditions, register gravity and the position of various parts of the body relative to the direction of gravitational force, are rendered "inoperative" here, since there is no gravity. Because of this a redistribution of blood in the organism begins. On earth it accumulates in the legs but in conditions of weightlessness it is distributed equally throughout the organism; this is subjectively felt by the cosmonauts as a flow of blood to the head. At the same time more blood reaches the heart, since it is not retained in the lower body. The heart registers this as a blood surplus. The organism begins to react. "Mechanisms" come into operation to remove excess fluid and also sodium, potassium and calcium salts. This leads to weight loss. In addition, since it is mainly blood plasma that is removed, surplus red blood corpuscles are created in the organism and it slows down production of them. The absence of a load on the skeleton and muscles gradually leads to a reduction in muscle flaccidity and a removal of calcium from bones that now do not require the same strength as on earth. The reduction in energy expenditure lessens the muscles' need for oxygen and consequently also for red blood corpuscles, which carry oxygen. The reduction in the number of red blood corpuscles is fraught with a reduction in the entire organism's strength under the effect of physical loads. It is apparent that a complex picture of realinements in the organism emerges.

Is this dangerous? Is it an illness? No. Adaptation. Something similar happens to the human organism when, for instance, a mountain dweller goes to the plains or, on the contrary, a steppe dweller starts living in the mountains. [paragraph continues]

After some time the cosmonaut becomes accustomed to the new conditions and further changes cease; the organism functions normally at a different level. Everything would seem to be all right. Yes. But only until the time that the "skydweller" returns once again to earth's gravity.

The earth's gravity after weightlessness is a graver trial for cosmonauts than adaptation to life in orbit. The experience accumulated in the first decade of manned flights has enabled medics to draw the confident conclusion that flights longer than 2 weeks necessarily require special preventive measures in orbit.

"We are now no longer dealing with the effect of weightlessness in the pure form," Dr A.D. Yegorov, leader of the medical support group for the cosmonauts' flight on board Salyut-6, says. "A whole complex of preventive measures has been elaborated so that the cosmonaut finds it easier to endure the return to the earth's gravity. There are the 'penguin' suits which create a constant physical load on the skeleton and muscles during the day. There is the exercise bicycle, a comprehensive physical training device on which the cosmonauts perform 2 hours of physical exercises each day. And since 15 October, V. Kovalenok and A. Ivanchenkov have started regular training sessions in the 'lapwing' suit under our control. This is a kind of hermetically sealed rubber trouser that makes it possible to create negative pressure inside and to draw the blood into the lower half of the body, thereby simulating the earth's gravity. As the end approaches, and it is not far off now, these training sessions will increase in frequency and the negative pressure will increase. The entire complex of preventive measures is aimed at insuring that the crew has not grown too accustomed to weightlessness.

"It is paradoxical but a fact," Anatoliy Dmitriyevich says, "that although Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov have now been working in orbit for more than 4 months, the objective indicators of their health are at the least no worse than those of the previous crew at the end of a 96-day flight. And they themselves reckon that they are feeling well. Evidently, the youth and good fitness of the crew, the intensified physical exercise sessions and the preflight training are having an impact. We hope that the cosmonauts will successfully endure the upcoming trial of the earth's gravity."

AUTOMATION OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS RESEARCH DISCUSSED

LD271011Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG correspondent report: "An All-Union Conference"]

[Text] The Second All-Union Conference on the Automation of Nuclear Physics Research, convened by USSR and Kazakhstan Academy of Science institutions, ended in Alma-Ata 13 October. Apart from reports, information was heard at plenary and sectional sessions on the progress of research automation in a number of Soviet and foreign institutes, and there were accounts from leading Soviet scientists of computer prospects.

Recommendations were adopted for further development of research automation in scientific institutions, particularly in the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences.